The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2701. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM CHICAGO.

Organization of the Republican National Convention.

David Wilmot Temporary and Geo. Ashmun Permanent President.

Decided Predominance of the Friends of Mr. Seward.

PROBABILITIES OF HIS NOMINATION.

A LETTER FROM COL. FREMONT.

Extreme Excitement and Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The throng of in-pouring multitudes, by rail, by sail and by wagon, has continued without cessation, all the adjacent States sending their innumerable representatives. The Convention met at the hour prefixed, in the great Wigwam, which holds, and to-day held, ten thousand people, while twenty thousand more surrounded the building. The proceedings, which will be found at length in the general report, were marked with the utmost good feeling and unbounded enthusiasm.

The organization has been completed. GEORGE ASHMUN, the Chairman, is for Mr. SEWARD, and only hesitates to declare himself from fear of the opposition of other States.

Mr. GIDDINGS was greeted with cheers, as was also Mr. GREELEY.

The canvass outside is very animated. Mr. SEWARD would be nominated by acclamation, but for apprehensions of Pennsylvania. The delegates and others opposed to him are unsparing in their efforts to influence New-England and the Southern States. The great difficulty among the opponents of Mr. SEWARD is their inability to unite upon any other candidate. Each State says that its own candidate is the only one who can carry that State, and it is impossible as yet to get any Anti-Seward State to name any man outside its limits who can carry it. This fact leads the friends of Mr. SEWARD to believe that the rest must eventually come to them, from sheer inability to agree upon any one else. Under this conviction they will remain firm. They have been very courteous and conciliatory, but the failure of their opponents to suggest any other candidate strengthens their position. New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa will have no second choice in any contingency.

The result is still entirely doubtful. Any attempts to predict the result would be worse than useless.

[CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16—9 P. M.

Outside and inside all are at sea. The friends of Mr. SEWARD encounter continued and strenuous opposition from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana. They had another meeting to-day with New-Jersey and Massachusetts, but the result did not vary materially from that of last night's meeting. They sent a sub-committee to the Pennsylvania delegation, and requested them to designate definitely their choice. They gave the same names as they before sent, with the addition of a written opinion that if CAMERON or MCLEAN were not on the ticket, that BELL would obtain a larger vote than the Republican nominee.

Maine voted to give FESSENDEN her first vote.

Nearly all the Territorial Delegates are for Mr. SEWARD first, and Mr. BATES second.

Virginia worked again, and announced her continued preference for SEWARD, but doubts the policy of nominating so heavy a candidate. The Delegation were in session this evening, reconsidering their determination not to interfere in a close contest. They determined to adhere to that determination—a design which will influence all the Delegations from States and Territories which cannot control an electoral vote. This is intended to help SEWARD. The Bates men are trying to prevent this.

New-Jersey will vote as a unite, first for Mr. DAYTON, and will leave him out in the cold very reluctantly.

Vermont delegates are troubled in spirit. They have been counted on as certain for Mr. SEWARD, but one half of them are anxious to have either WADE or LINCOLN.

FREMONT's anticipatory letter referred to last night and published to day, causes trouble with many. He was the first choice, withheld only on the ground of expediency, and with the hope that he might even now be brought in as a compromise candidate.

JOHN M. READ, of Pennsylvania, hitherto kept very low, begins to show his head.

On the whole, the Seward stock may be truthfully quoted as firm, and BATES as declining. Even GREELEY looks despondent about him. THAYER comforts him by saying Oregon is unanimous for the Oregon candidate. LINCOLN and WADE are rising. Should SEWARD be dropped, which certainly will not take place until after a very sharp struggle, LINCOLN will be foremost among the other candidates, and if he fails also, WADE will probably be brought forward with vigor and effect. LINCOLN's friends are very enthusiastic to-night, and are trying to unite certain opposition Pennsylvania elements in his favor.

The platform will excite comparatively little discussion. I think it will be moderate, conservative and conciliatory. Probably nothing will be said about Congressional intervention to prohibit Slavery.

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR WOOD.

A great deal of amusement has been created by the receipt of a dispatch by Comptroller HAWS from Mayor WOOD, saying that in his opinion the public interests imperatively require his immediate presence in New-York. Mr. HAWS has the announcement under consideration, and will answer in the course of two or three days. The Finance Department will doubtless continue to recognize Mr. STOUT as Chamberlain until the Comptroller's return.

A DINNER TO THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

CARLOS HAVEN and J. T. HOYT, officers of the Returned Californian Society, have tendered to the California Delegation a dinner, to be given at the Adams House on Friday evening. This is intended as a testimonial of respect and regard to the delegates as gentlemen and distinguished citizens of California. Judge TRACY, Chairman of the delegation, on behalf of the delegates, accepted the invitation as affording the best evidence that in whatever land Californians may meet, they are still a "band of brothers," and friends who are separated by place, but not in heart.

The weather is very warm. HOWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The Republican National Convention assembled to-day at the "Wigwam."

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock.

Long before that hour the concourse of people assembled around the doors numbered many thousands more than could gain admittance to the building.

As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with men. The seats in the galleries were equally closely packed with ladies.

The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated with evergreen, statuary and flowers, and presented a striking appearance.

There were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, while the open doors displayed to view crowds in the streets unable to obtain more than a glimpse inside of the hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, Chairman of the National Committee, as follows: On the 22d of December last the Republican National Committee, at a meeting convened for the purpose in the City of New-York, issued a call for a National Convention, which I will now read:

"A National Republican Convention will meet on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election."

He then read the call for the National Convention, and continued as follows:

In compliance therewith the people have sent representatives here to deliberate upon measures for carrying into effect the object of the call. Usage has made it my duty to take the preliminary step toward organizing the Convention, upon the proceedings of which, permit me to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal numbers was ever clothed with greater responsibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you, gentlemen, what this responsibility is. While part of the adherents of the National Administration are endeavoring to insert a Slave-code into the party platform, another portion expresses its readiness to accomplish the same result through the action of the Supreme Court of the United States—willing by indirection to do that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democracy. While these and other stupendous wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sentiment of the country are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the fact ous elements that compose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems left no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Convention. Let me then invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that through the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed here, you may be enabled to enlist the hearts of the people, and to strengthen them in the facts that yours is the constitutional party of the country, and the only constitutional party; that you are actuated by principle, and that you will be guarded by the light and by the example of the fathers of the Republic. Fortunately, you are not required to enunciate untried principles of government. This has been well and wisely done by the statesmen of the Revolution. Stand where they stood, avowing and maintaining the like objects and doctrines, then will the end sought be accomplished, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved, and the Government be administered by patriots and statesmen.

Gov. MORGAN then named Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President. [Immense applause.] Carried unanimously.

The Chair named Judge MARSHALL, of Maryland, and Gov. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, to conduct Mr. WILMOT to his seat. Judge MARSHALL introduced Mr. WILMOT as the man who dared to do right, regardless of consequence. With such men there is no such word as fail.

Mr. WILMOT addressed the Convention briefly, returning thanks for the high and undeserved honor. He would carry the remembrance of it with him to the day of his death. It was unnecessary for him to remind the Convention of the high duty devolved upon them. A great sectional interest had for years dominated with a high hand over the affairs of the country. It had bent all its energy to the extension and naturalization of Slavery. It is the mission of the Republican party to oppose this policy, and restore to the Government the policy of the revolutionary fathers; to resist the dogma that Slavery exists wherever the Constitution extends; to read the Constitution as our fathers read it. That Constitution was not ordained to embrace Slavery within all the limits of the country. They lived and died in the faith that Slavery was a blot, and would soon be washed out. Had they deemed that the Revolution was to establish here a great Slave Empire, not one would have drawn the sword in such a cause. The battle was fought to establish Freedom. Slavery is sectional: Freedom is national. [Applause.] He deemed it unnecessary to remind the delegates of the outrages and usurpations of the Democratic Party. Those outrages will not be confined to the limits of the Slave States if the South had the power, and the Free States require that the Republicans should take the Government and administer it as it has been administered by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, even down to VAN BUREN and POLK, before these new dogmas were ingrafted in the Democratic policy. He assumed his duties, exhorting a spirit of harmony to control the action of the delegates.

Mr. SPOONER, of Ohio, moved the following as temporary Secretaries:

Fred. Hassaurek of Ohio, Theo. Pomeroy of New-York, and Henry F. Blow of Missouri.

Rev. Mr. HUMPHREY, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, moved for a Committee of one delegate from each State and Territory represented, to report officers for a permanent organization. The following is the Committee:

Leonard Andrews Mc.	Wm. Ross, Ill.
H. H. Henry Vt.	Walter W. Murphy, Mich.
Aaron E. Cragin, N. H.	J. F. McGregor, Wis.
Linus B. Comins, Mass.	Jas. F. Wilson, Iowa.
Arthur B. Calif, Conn.	Simeon Smith, Minn.
Simeon H. Green, R. I.	Adam Hammer, Mo.
H. B. Van Dyer, N. Y.	A. C. Wilder, Kansas.
Ephraim Marsh, N. J.	Sam. Bell, Cal.
G. J. Coffee, Penn.	Frank Johnson, Oregon.
Joshua R. Lyal, Del.	A. A. Burton, Ky.
Jas. Selbreys, Md.	M. K. Chandler, Texas.
J. M. Porter, Va.	O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
V. Burrier, Ohio.	G. B. Hall, D. C.
B. A. Buchleman, Ind.	

As each Southern State and Territory represented was called, loud cheers were given. When the list was concluded, on a suggestion the Delegates of the absent States were called, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, of New-Hampshire, a Committee on Credentials was appointed.

Mr. BLAKE, of Pennsylvania, moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory to report the order of business for the Convention. The following were appointed:

Maine, John L. Stevens,	Indiana, Walter Marks,
Vermont, E. D. Mason,	Michigan, D. C. Ruckman,
New Hamp., B. F. Martin,	Illinois, F. A. Sarchall,
Massachusetts, S. Hooper,	Wisconsin, E. Morrow,
Connecticut, G. B. Noble,	Minnesota, S. B. Jones,
[illegible] W. B. Durfee,	Iowa, Reuben Noble,
New-York, A. D. James,	Missouri, T. G. Fletcher,
New Jersey, H. N. Conger,	California, J. C. Hinckley,
Penn., W. D. Kelley,	Oregon, Levi Thayer
Delaware, J. Cox Clark,	Kansas, A. G. Proctor,
Georgia, W. P. Ewing,	Colorado, S. H. Elbert,
Dist. Col., J. Goddings,	Dist. Colum., J. Bearheart,
Ohio, R. C. Corwin,	Texas, G. Meyer.
Kentucky, L. W. Denbitz,	

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY, delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of States be called, and that the chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and if there be any contested, that the same be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CASTLE, of Ohio, moved to amend the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon—if New-York he did not know which—that the credentials be presented to the Committee.

Mr. GREELEY—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland—or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.]

The motion was adopted.

The Board of Trade having invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan, at 5 o'clock P. M., Judge GOODRICH, of Minnesota, in moving the acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of a fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

As a fitting sentiment he proposed three cheers for the ladies of Chicago.

The Convention compromised with one cheer.

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio moved for a Committee of One from each State and Territory on a platform.

After discussions, the motion was laid on the table until the permanent organization was effected.

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourn it be to 5 o'clock P. M., which eventually prevailed.

Mr. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting an invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of another Convention, which had wearied the public mind with the length of their discussions. He hoped this Convention would finish all business by 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. [Loud applause.] The vote was reconsidered, and a Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix a future time for the excursion.

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The "Wigwam" was again crowded to overflowing, a flood of people pouring in through every door as soon as they were opened, filling the hall almost instantly with a densely packed mass from the platform to the doors.

The galleries were also well filled with ladies though not so completely as at the morning session.

Mr. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania, reports that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for an excursion on the lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock for the Convention. He moved that the Convention attend the excursion at 6 o'clock. Lost amidst applause from the body of the hall.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, for a permanent President.

The report was received with loud applause.

Hon. PRESTON KING, of New-York, and CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. ASHMUN, on taking the chair, was greeted with immense applause, the delegations rising and giving him six hearty cheers. When order was restored, he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS: My first duty is to express to you my deep sense of this distinguished mark of your confidence, and in the spirit in which it is offered I accept of it. I am sensible of the difficulties which surround the position, but I am cheered and sustained by the faith that the same generosity which brought me here will carry me through the discharge of my duties. I will not shrink from the position which is at the same time the post of danger as well as of honor. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we have come here to-day at the call of the country, from widely-separated homes, to fulfill a great and important duty. No ordinary call has brought us together. Nothing but a momentous question would have called this vast multitude together—nothing but the deep sense of danger into which the Government is fast running could have rallied the people thus in this city to-day for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. [Loud applause. We have come here at the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freemen can perform. We have here in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people to prepare for the formation and carrying on of a new Administration, and, with the help of God, we will do it. [Loud applause.] No mere controversy about miserable abstractions brought us here to-day. We do not come here on any idle question. The sacrifice which we have made in an extended journey, and the time we have devoted to it, would not have been made, except on some solemn call. The stern look which I see on every face, and the earnest behavior which has been manifested in all the preliminary discussions, show that all have a true and deep sense of the solemn obligations which are resting upon us. Gentlemen, it does not belong to me to make any extended address, but rather to assist in the details of the business which belongs to the Convention; but allow me to say I think we have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the Administration of our General Government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a Constitutional Government, against a free people, and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes it is not for me to recite—it is written on every page of the history of the present Administration of the Government, and I care not how many papers protect the President may send in to the House of Representatives. We, here, as a grand inquest of the nation, will find out for him and his confederates not only a punishment, terrible and sure, but a remedy that shall be satisfactory. [Loud applause.] Before proceeding to business, the Convention will allow me to congratulate you and the people on the striking features which I think must have been noticed by everybody who has mixed in the preliminary discussions of the people who have gathered in this beautiful city: it is that brotherly kindness and generous emulation which have marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing save the country's good. Earnest, warm, generous preferences are expressed, ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared, but not during the three days I have spent among you all have I heard one unkind word uttered by one man against another. I hail it as an augury of success, and if during the proceedings of the Convention you will unite to perpetuate that feeling and allow it to pervade all your proceedings, I declare to you it will be the surest and brightest omen of our success, whoever may be the standard-bearer in the great contest that is pending. [Applause.] In that spirit, gentlemen, let us now proceed to business—to the great work which the American people have given into our hands to do. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. F. Hersey, Me.	David Davis Ill.
Wm. Hall, N. H.	Thomas W. Ferry, Mich.
Wm. Hebard, Vt.	Hans Crocker, Wis.
Austin H. Kellogg, Mass.	Henry P. Schotte, Iowa.
R. G. Hazard, R. I.	Aaron Goodrich, Minn.
E. F. Cleveland, Conn.	Henry T. Blow, Mo.
Wm. C. Noyes, N. Y.	W. D. Gallagher, Ky.
E. Y. Rogers, N. J.	W. T. Chandler, Texas.
Thaddeus Stevens, Penn.	A. A. Sargent, Cal.
John C. Clark, Del.	Joel Burlingame, Oregon.
Wm. L. Marshall, Md.	Wm. Ross, Kansas.
Richard Crawford, Va.	Geo. Harrington, D. C.
George D. Burgess, Ohio.	A. S. Paddock, Nebraska.
John Beard, Ind.	

SECRETARIES.

Chas. A. Wing, Me.	S. Davis, Ill.
Nathaniel Hubbard, N. H.	Wm. L. Storghton, Mich.
R. R. Hazard, R. I.	L. Y. Frisby, Wis.
H. H. Starkweather, Conn.	W. R. Allison, Iowa.
C. O. Rogers, Mass.	D. A. Secomb, Minn.
Theo. M. Pomeroy, N. Y.	J. J. Kidd, Mo.
Howard Bettle, N. J.	John J. Haws, Ky.
J. Eol man Zell, Penn.	Dunbar Henderson, Tex.
Benj. C. Perkins, Del.	D. J. Staples, Cal.
Wm. E. Coale, Md.	Eli Thayer, Oregon.
A. W. Campbell, Va.	John A. Martin, Kansas.
Horace Y. Beebe, Ohio.	H. P. Hitchcock, Neb.
D. D. Pellet, Ind.	

The names of Messrs. MARSHALL, NOYES, STEVENS, CRAWFORD, DAVIS and BURLINGAME were received with loud cheers.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, on the part of C. G. THOMAS, presented to the Chair a handsome gavel. He said it was not the wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuable. It was precious in consequence of association, being a piece of oak from the flag-ship of the gallant LAWRENCE. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican Party, strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans, "Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of this conflict the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." [Immense applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the National Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans would observe the motioes, and would never give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. TRACEY, of California, moved for a Committee of each State and Territory on resolutions, and that the Illinois resolutions be referred to said Committee. Adopted without debate.

The following Committee was appointed:

Maine, Geo. Talbot.	Iowa, John A. Kasson.
New-Hampshire, A. Tuck.	Minnesota, Stephen Miller.
Vermont, S. S. Briggs.	Delaware, N. B. Smithers.
Mass., Geo. S. Bruntwell.	Maryland, T. P. Elsir.
Rhode Island, S. T. Garner.	Virginia, Alfred Caldwell.
Connecticut, N. W. Kellogg.	Kentucky, Gen. T. Hickely.
New-York Henry Reeden.	Michigan, Austin Blair.
New-Jersey, T. C. Dudley.	Missouri, Chas. D. Parnals.
Pennsylvania, Wm Jessup.	California, C. P. Tracy.
Ohio, J. H. Parrett.	Texas, J. Strauss
Indiana, William T. Otto.	Dist of Col., G. A. Hall.
Illinois Gustavus Koerner.	Nebraska A. S. Braddock.
Wisconsin, Carl Schurz.	Kansas, J. T. Hatterscheidt.

When the name of HORACE GREELEY, of Oregon, was announced, it was received with loud cheers and laughter.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, moved that each delegate report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years. Carried.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. FREMONT.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The following letter from JOHN C. FREMONT is in the hands of Judge STAPLES, of California:

DEER VALLEY, Mariposa County, April 12, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the satisfaction to receive your thoroughly sincere and friendly letter of the 8th, from San Francisco.

I have to thank you equally for the warmth with which you urge your propositions in my favor, and for the very strong expressions of regret for the position I have taken. Since the campaign of 1856, I have been laboriously occupied with my private affairs, and so exclusively that I have been entirely shut off from the political life of the country. In the beginning of that contest, if I had neither political *prestige* nor party organization, I had had at least no organized bodies opposed to my nomination. Now the case is wholly different. You will give full faith to what I say when I tell you that I have personally no desire for the Presidency, but I do most earnestly desire to preserve undiminished the great honor which the vote of the North reflected upon me in that campaign. In this respect it would be no benefit to myself, and certainly none to the party, which I wish to serve, if under these circumstances I were brought before the Convention, where I could only be one of the elements of discord. I prefer, on the contrary, to contribute as much as possible to its harmony, and leave it, to this extent more free to make a prompt selection from among the distinguished leaders who have been actively engaged in maintaining and advancing the principles of the party. Letters and other indications had led me to think that my name would be placed before the Convention at Chicago, and wishing to have the certainty in this event that it would be promptly withdrawn, I asked you to do this friendly act for me if it became necessary. I rely confidently upon your assistance that my request will be faithfully observed. The contingency which your very friendly feelings make appear as probable, I look upon as nearly impossible. In such an event the nomination would be accepted, of course, as the choice of the party, and not as the result of a struggle for a nomination. But this, I repeat, I consider impossible.

Renewing my thanks for permitting me to avail myself of your friendship on an occasion of so much importance to me,

I am, very truly, yours,

[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT.

Addressed to Hon. D. C. STAPLES,
Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Douglas at the South.

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

We take from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* the following letter, or part of a letter, from Mr. STEPHENS, addressed to the editor of that paper. In announcing it, the editor remarks that it was received too late for insertion entire, and will publish the whole on the following day. It was written in reply to one from several gentlemen in Bibb County, and in it he reviews the exciting questions of the day:

"There is a tendency everywhere, not only at the North, but at the South, to strife, dissension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober-minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard.

My opinion, then, is that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned Convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved.

If in this there be a failure, let the responsibility not rest upon us. Let our hands be clear of all blame. Let there be no cause for censure at our door. If in the end the great national Democratic Party—the strong ligament which has so long bound and held the Union together, shaped its policy, and controlled its destinies, and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely in the most trying hours when Constitutional rights were in peril—let it not be said to us, in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "You did it!" In every and any event let not the reproach of Punic faith rest upon our name. If everything else has to go down, let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

LETTER FROM HON. A. R. WRIGHT.

Hon. A. R. WRIGHT has written the following letter in response to one from the citizens of Macon, Ga., asking whether he thought the Democracy of the State should be represented at Baltimore:

BANKS OF OOSTANAULA, (near Rome,)
Monday, May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Robert Collins, J. J. Gresham, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, asking "my views candidly and promptly, at the alarming state of things developed in the Democratic Convention at Charleston," was received to-day.

I feel complimented by your request, coming, as it does, from fit representatives of one of the most intelligent and patriotic communities in the State.

I concur fully in the sentiments of your letter. "The discord and disorganizing spirit which prevailed there, threaten the integrity and overthrow of the Democratic Party." No reflecting mind can shut out the painful truth that "the signs of the times" portend dissolution, anarchy and chaos. It is a fearful crisis. The National Democracy was never in greater peril. She has never required of her faithful sons stouter sacrifices or more undaunted courage. Let us hang on to the noble old ship while there is a plank afloat or the fragment of a spar on which to stretch a sail.

The secession at Charleston was a movement both false and fraudulent. It purported to be upon a principle, when it was manifestly to defeat the nomination of a man, the choice of a majority of the Democracy. There was not one of them who, if he could have gotten his man, would not have taken the Cincinnati Platform simple.

As the matter now stands, if no further action is taken by the Convention. Mr. DOUGLAS is incontestibly the choice of the majority of the party, and, as such, ought to be supported. The Democratic Party contains not within its ranks a truer, a greater, or a braver man. He has borne her banner to victory in a hundred battles.

With the great leading principle of the Cincinnati platform, "non-intervention by Congress with the subject of Slavery in the States and Territories and District of Columbia," he will wave it again over the fallen cohorts of Black Republicans and revolutionists. I most heartily concur, however, in the sentiment that the State ought to be represented at Baltimore.

Let us move harmoniously if we can. The mission of the Democracy is the safety of the South and the salvation of the Union. May the God of our country, the God of truth and right, guide her councils, and enable her to accomplish her work.

With highest consideration,
Your fellow-citizen,
AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.

From the Bahamas.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE—AN ABANDONED SLAVER.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana and Nassau. We are indebted to Purser ALLEN for late news. The ship *Cicero*, which left Boston on 23d April, (owned by Messrs. WHITE & Co., of that port) went ashore at the Great Guano Key, Bahama; all sail being set at the time, such was the force with which she struck, that in half an hour she went to pieces. On board at the time were Capt. SMITH, the master, with Mr. CARNEY and Mrs. SMITH as passengers, and a crew of 20 men, with a cargo of ice in the lower hold, and a general cargo between decks. The Captain, two passengers, the cook and three seamen were drowned. Eight of the seamen are on board the *Karnak*, and a subscription was raised on board for them. Some of them are in a bruised condition, from being dashed about on the rocks. The names of those known to be drowned are Capt. SMITH, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. SMITH, and seaman J. P. SHEPHERD.

The Nassau papers contain the following accounts of other disasters at sea:

The brigantine *Princess Royal*, Capt. NEWBOLD, owned by Mr. J. JOHNSON, St. George's with an inboard cargo, and decklead of cattle, left New-York on 26th ult for these islands. Nothing noticeable occurred till the 29th, when in lat. 30° 15', long. 72° 30', there was evident signs of an approaching gale, and very soon the wind increased in strength, blowing unsteadily from E. N. E., till it reached to a violent hurricane, which lasted two days.

The vessel was hove to, but labored heavily, having to contend with cross seas, tossing almost mountain high, but the noble little vessel struggled bravely, carrying her deck load of live freight safely over each succeeding sea, as it came rolling on, till the morning of the 30th, when at about 7 o'clock, a heavy sea struck the vessel, the wheel on her beam ends, carried away her top bulwarks, swept the after part of the deck, and washed the caboose house overboard, in which, unfortunately, were HENRY SMITH, seaman, HENRY TROTT, steward, and DAVID JACKSON, cabin boy; the two first named of Tucker's Town, and the last of St. Georges.

The American schooner *Southerner*, GEORGE BALLOWS, Master, from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston with an assorted cargo, put into this port on Sunday last, having experienced very heavy weather, during which she sprang a leak, lost sails, small spars, cabin doors, &c. A survey has been held on the vessel, and she has been ordered to be discharged.

The American brigantine *Betsy Ames*, R. C. BARTLETT, Master, bound from Wells, Me., to Matanzas, with an assorted cargo, put into this port on Sunday last, having been ashore near the Orange Keys. She was assisted off by several wrecking vessels.

On Saturday last, the Chambers of Commerce awarded to the saivors of the cargo of the American schooner *Republic*, sixty-five per cent of the net proceeds or appraised value thereof.

The abandoned slaver lately noticed as being ashore on Andros Island, was brought here under jury masts on Monday. She is a fine vessel of about 300 tons burden, and has apparently been built about three years. She is furnished with slave deck stanchions, and several tierces of rice, besides water casks, were found on board. No books or papers were discovered, but the following lines were written on the beams:

Jno. Pryor, 1859.	Jno. Pryor No. 37.
J. W. Taylor left	Warren Street, Baltre.
Baltre. 25 Oct. } 58	Maryland, left Baltre.
La Guayra, S. A.	on the 28th Jany 1859,
O. U. Bob Whitehed White	for S. A. La Guayra South America
AND	
O. U. Bill ys	

Names of makers of stove: HAYWARD, BARTLEY & Co., Baltimore.

According to a contemporary, the Marchese P. Selvatico, formerly director of the Academia di Belle Arti, at Venice, whom we find quoted as an authority in Sir C. Eastlake's annual reports, has emphatically declared the picture of Apollo and Marsyas, belonging to Mr. Morris Moore, to be not only obviously by Raffaelo, but a singularly beautiful and well-preserved specimen of the master.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORM BILL.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH ARCHBISHOP.

A GENERAL AMNESTY IN SPAIN.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRIA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 16.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool 5th, *via* Queenstown 6th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, and sailed at an early hour this morning for Boston, at which port she will be due by Thursday noon.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5 P. M. of the 4th, and reached Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 5th.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated in the House of Commons that England had made a proposition to America relative to the settlement of the San Juan Question, which was rejected. Another dispatch had been sent out; Gen. CASS' reply thereto was looked for shortly, and further steps would depend on the nature of that reply.

The Reform bill had passed its second reading in the House of Commons without a division.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had denied that the Chinese expedition would be delayed till Lord ELGIN's arrival out; on the contrary, operations will be pressed forward.

JOHN and ANTHONY BLAIKIE, lawyers, of Aberdeen, had failed, and the senior partner had absconded; their liabilities were estimated at £400,000, it is said, under circumstances of the gravest kind. Many families will suffer.

The EARL of DUNDONALD was seriously ill.

The Archbishop of York is dead.

PULLINGER, the defaulting Cashier of the Union Bank, had pleaded guilty. His accomplice, LYTTLETON, was acquitted.

FRANCE.

M. THOUVENEL had issued a dispatch showing that the annexation of the neutralized districts of Savoy will not change the situation of Switzerland.

The continued advance of breadstuffs in France will put into operation the sliding scale, which will cause a suspension of exports of corn to England.

The bill modifying the tariff on wool, cotton and other raw materials, had been approved by the Legislative body—249 against 14.

It is reported that the new French tariff will probably go into operation May 7.

The Bourse was animated, and prices higher; rentes, 71f. 35c.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia was at Bologna, and had received an enthusiastic reception. The Syndicats had presented him with five million francs as a voluntary contribution from the people.

There were rumors of renewed insurrections in the interior of Sicily, but nothing authentic.

Arrests continued at Messina.

Naples was tranquil.

GARIBALDI has not gone to Sicily, CAVOUR having dissuaded him therefrom.

SPAIN.

A general amnesty is granted in Spain, the only condition being that the recipients take the oath of allegiance. The Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother would be reinstated as princes of the royal family.

AUSTRIA.

Prince ALEXANDER, of Hesse, had been nominated as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Italy.

The Governor-General of Hungary is said to be giving great offence to the Hungarians by the arrogance of his course.

It was reported that Gen. KLAPKA was in full correspondence with all parts of Hungary.

TURKEY.

Belgium had offered Turkey forty millions of francs for the Island of Cyprus.

England and France have sent an energetic note to the Porte demanding three millions of francs as indemnity for the Jeddah massacre.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Bombay April 11, Calcutta April 7, and Melbourne March 17, were forwarded *vid* Queenstown by the *Europa*.

At Calcutta the public report quotes Exchanges unaltered, but private dispatches report a decline of two per cent.

The Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of discount one per cent.

The Bombay markets were firm. Exchange 2½d.

Judge BAHADOR had been executed.

It was reported that the shipment of troops to India and China had been suspended, in anticipation of an amicable arrangement.

Trade at Melbourne was depressed. Money was scarce, and several serious failures had occurred.

The gold shipments of the month to England were 148,000 ounces. Wool was firm.

Trade at Sydney was brisk.

The new gold fields were very productive.

The principal Melbourne failures are N. M. Bell, Rae, Dickson & Co., Henriques Brothers, and Tyckie.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Friday, May 5.

Bourse firm; rentes 71f. 30c.

MAZZINI has issued a proclamation to the Sicilians, urging them to unite with VICTOR EMANUEL.

The export duty on oil from Naples has been increased to two ducats per cantero, almost prohibiting it.

The Paris *Patrie* says no decision has yet been taken as to the evacuation of Rome.

The Patagonian missionary schooner *Allen Gardner* has been captured by the natives, and all hands killed except one.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 6, 1860.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from Melbourne, arrived here this morning.

The *Europa* brings seventy-four passengers. She reports, May 13, lat. 47° 67', lon. 49° 67', passed two icebergs, and in lat. 46° 56', lon. 50° 20', passed several others.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

Cricket Match.

ELEVEN OF NEW-YORK VS. SIXTEEN OF NEWARK.

The first game of the annual contest between these two clubs was commenced yesterday on the New-York ground at Hoboken, and one innings was completed on each side. The Newark players were unusually skillful, especially in bowling. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
Sharp, c. Halletts, b. Wallis	0	c. Hallis, b. Walters	11
Bray, b. Walters	11	c. Bellamy, b. Kidd	5
Joseph, c. Jefferson, b. Walters	0	Not out	6
Wilby, b. Hallis	5		
Crossley, not out	4		
Sams, c Gleason, b. Walters	1	Not out	18
Higham, c. Baker, b. Hallis	1		
Robertson, b. Hallis	0		
Wheeidon, b Hallis	0		
Upton, b Hallis	0		
Seeley, b. Hallis	6		
Wides	3	Byes, 8; Wides, 20	28
Total	25	Total	69

NEWARK—FIRST INNINGS.

Names.	Runs.	Names.	Runs.
1. Kidd, b. Sams	27	10. Warner, c. Sams, b Wilby	8
2. Gleason, c. Crossby, b Sams	2	11. Pennington, b Wilby	2
3. Baker, b Sams	14	12. Van Hauten, b Wiloy	0
4. Butterly, b. Sams	6	13. Ward, not out	8
5. Jefferson, run out	2	14. Elverson, b. Sams	1
6. Hallis, run out	2	15. Buckley, b. Wilby	0
7. Walters, b. Wilby	2	16. Bellamy run out	6
8. Capen, run out	2	Byes, 2; Wides, 5; total	7
9

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

A Skirmish on the Slavery Question—The Campaign Opened—The Conservatives Entrenched Behind Preambles and Resolutions—Specific Statutes and the Higher Law—The Church in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas—Bloodshed on the Borders—Proposition to Appeal to the Church South—Its Decisive Rejection—The Right of Worship in Slave-territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

Ministers not members of the Conference are congregating here in great numbers, and when the Slavery debate opens the galleries of St. James' Hall will be full of Methodist pastors and people. The venerable Dr. NATHAN BANGS, of New-York, made his appearance at the Conference to-day, and was invited to take a seat on the platform. The largest audience that has yet been present listened to the proceedings, which were more interesting than those of any previous day of the session The Slavery Question was unexpectedly introduced, and its warm discussion was listened to with intense interest. The Slavery Committee met this afternoon. The report, engrossed and ready for presentation to the Conference, was read, and the preamble prepared by Rev. CALVIN KINGSLY, of Erie, was approved. Probably it will be submitted without delay. The minority has not agreed upon a report. It was at first designed by the latter to prepare an exposition of the views of the Conservatives that would fill seven or eight sheets of foolscap, but under the circumstances it has been decided that a much briefer report should be submitted. It is not difficult to imagine what its drift will be. Among the memorials presented to-day—Bishop SCOTT presiding—was one from the East Baltimore Conference, asking that all that relates to Slavery be stricken from the Discipline and the exhortation of St. Paul—"servants obey your masters in all things"—and St. Peter, in relation to the subject inserted in its place. This was the only petition against a change of the rule; there were 37 in favor of it.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of celebrating the centennary of American Methodism this year, reported that the centennary might, with equal propriety be celebrated in 1860, or in 1866; that there was no doubt that ROBT. STROWBRIDGE arrived in America in 1760, and soon after commenced preaching, and that the first society was formed in 1766. The Committee recommended that the Annual Conferences unite in preparing for the celebration; that seven members be appointed to constitute, with the Bishops, an Executive Committee to decide when the centennary shall be celebrated, and make preparations for it, and that the primary object of the celebration be declared to be the spiritual improvement of the Church.

The report was laid over. Rev. D. CURRY, New-York East, said the Committee had furnished about as little information as possible with regard to the subject.

Rev. H. SLICER, East Baltimore, presented the report of the Committee appointed to consider Rev. Dr. LORD'S proposition concerning an Executive Conference. The Committee favors the establishment of a Biennial Conference, to be composed of one from each Annual Conference, selected by the delegates at the General Conference, to hold office till the next General Conference. Its members are to fill all the vacancies in its own ranks, and in all offices except that of Bishop. Two thirds are to constitute a quorum, and one of the General Superintendents is to preside if practicable. It is to try and pass sentence upon Bishops—all charges against whom must be made in writing, with due notice; to try appeals from Annual Conferences; and to receive and act on the reports of the Book Concerns. When it sits for the trial of a Bishop, the Bishop, *ex officio*, are to sit with it. The report was laid over.

Rev. T. CARLTON, Genesee, offered a resolution, directing that the expenses of the delegates in visiting Niagara Falls be provided for by the Conference.

Rev. G. MOODY, Cincinnati, hoped the resolution would be laid on, and remain eternally on or under the table. It would be a burning shame and disgrace to adopt it.

Mr. CARLTON explained that there would be nearly enough probably of the appropriation for delegates' expenses in attending the Conference to provide for the expenses at Niagara also. It was designed that the delegates should dine together, and be put to as little expense as possible. He and others had proposed to make up the deficiency in the appropriation, but it was deemed that it would not be acceptable.

Rev. O. S. MUNSELL, Peoria, submitted some extended remarks about certain preamble and resolutions offered by him, the most important resolves being the following:

That it is the sense of this body, "that the prohibition of all evil in the General Rules is fundamental and is neither *limited* nor *restricted* by the succeeding enumeration of illustrative particulars.

That in all cases of alleged crime, not covered by the express letter of said General Rules, the question of the moral character of the prior act is a question of fact to be tried by the adjudicatory body, in accordance with "the law and the testimony."

A debate of some warmth ensued, when Mr. MUNSELL finally moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, and the motion was carried.

Rev. R. HANEY, of Peoria, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Boundaries to consider the propriety of uniting the Arkansas and Missouri Conferences.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Rev. H. COLCLAZER (Philadelphia) fulminated the following thunderbolt:

Whereas, Since the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church subsequent to the action of the session of the General Conference in 1844 many serious difficulties have arisen along the border; and

Whereas, There is now existing an actual state of hostilities threatening the lives and endangering the religious liberty of our brethren and friends in some parts of the border; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Correspondence be instructed to inquire into the expediency of preparing a suitable address upon the subject of our border difficulties, to be presented to the General Conference of the Church South at its next session, by a delegation to be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That should such delegation be appointed, they be authorized to enter into negotiations for the purpose of establishing friendly relations between the two great branches of the Methodist family in the United States.

Mr. COLCLAZER said there were now actually hostilities on the border. Since he had arrived here he had received a letter from the eastern shore of Virginia, informing him that a mob had entered a church there, and had broken up the benches; that there had been blows struck, and blood shed; that even the women had taken part in the fray, and had torn out the hair of a notorious rioter who was thrown down from the pulpit; and that unless relief was speedily obtained from the civil authorities, there would be a serious conflict. Southerners were still invading the border further northward. Whence should relief come to their brethren on the borders if not from this General Conference? Did brethren expect to conquer a peace? Would they, by the adoption of reports and the assertion of mere abstractions, divide the Church and hope to obtain peace in this way? Would they precipitate their brothers on the bowie-knives of the Southerners? Would they take measures that would bring their border further North? Not in that way was peace to be obtained. He believed an address to the Church South on the subject of these difficulties would be responded to in a cordial manner. Why should they not endeavor in this way to obtain peace? Were the members of the two Churches, North and South, to live in enmity with each other forever? Were they at the South to be held as enemies who had so long previously been regarded as brethren?

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY (New-York East,) said they had heard strange things to-day. Not only on this floor of the house, but ringing all through the thronged galleries, such expressions as "War," "bowie-knives," "bloodshed," "pulling out of the pulpit." A strange medley to be repeated in a body of ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ! And what remedy was proposed for all this? Why, to direct the Committee on Correspondence to open a friendly correspondence with the beloved brethren who are doing these things. (Loud applause.)

Mr. COLCLAZER denied that he had said that they were done by their brethren.

Mr. FLOY—Not done by their brethren! Then those doing them were not our brethren. And they were asked to send a fraternal letter to a body never yet recognized by the Methodist Church, which had borrowed their name and attached to it, ungrammatically, an adjective. This capped the climax. It was the strangest proposition that he had ever heard in a body of Methodist ministers. The insinuation had come from the lips of the brother, that the members of a church he (Dr. FLOY) would not name, had had a hand in these things.

Mr. COLCLAZER had made no such insinuation.

Dr. FLOY—That insinuation had been made, or words that made that impression had been used. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Rev. E. SLICER, (East Baltimore,) asked if it was courteous, after the brother had spoken, immediately to move to lay the subject on the table, to shut off debate.

Dr. FLOY yielded to none in the matter of courtesy. The brother had had the ear of the Conference to make his statement. Two speeches were enough.

The resolutions were laid on the table, (Ayes 121, Nays not counted.)

Rev. W. L. HARRIS, of Delaware, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Temporal Economy to consider the propriety of a provision for supporting the Bishops by direct contributions from the churches. It was adopted.

The Committee on Revisals was instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the Discipline so as to allow the Annual Conferences to appoint Courts of Appeal for ministers on trial.

A resolution directing the book concern to estimate the cost of supporting the Bishops for the next four years, was adopted.

Rev. T. F. CORNELL, of Iowa, offered the following:

Whereas, By the genius of our Government, all persons residing within its jurisdiction are allowed to worship God according to their consciences; and

Whereas, In certain sections our ministers and members have, in violation of law, been denied this privilege peaceably to worship God; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a memorial to be presented to the chief magistrate of those localities; and, if need be, to the Chief Magistrate of our nation, respectfully praying that our people may receive, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, that protection of law due to common citizens.

They were adopted without debate, and the Conference adjourned.

Mr. Doyle Defends the District-Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your article of this morning is unjust to Mr. WATERBURY, the District-Attorney, and in his absence I feel warranted, from the knowledge I have of the facts, in asking space for a correction.

It is true, that in October last MCDONALD'S counsel obtained an order of the Court for commissioners to examine witnesses in Mobile, New-Orleans, Louisville, Richmond, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, &c. The interrogatories served under this order were very voluminous, and their evident drift was to prove facts occurring at various times and places, showing a peculiar idiosyncracy on the part of the prisoner, of such a character as to render him irresponsible for the homicide with which he stood charged. To proceed to the cross examination of these witnesses, without further information of the facts, than the interrogatories imparted or than could otherwise be obtained here, would have been entirely unsafe, and hence the District-Attorney deemed it necessary to institute inquiries as to the prisoner's history in these various places. He accordingly dispatched agents to the South and West to make the necessary inquiries which, to be useful, had to be minute and particular, and involved unusual delay. One of those agents returned about four, and the other about three weeks since. Immediately on receipt of these reports, I was requested by the District-Attorney to prepare the cross-interrogatories, which I did as rapidly as possible, and returned them to the public office about a week since. Before they were copied or served the prisoner's counsel had sent in the names of further witnesses, with interrogatories for their examination and additional interrogatories to all the witnesses, inquiring into the proceedings of the agents dispatched by the District-Attorney to make inquiries, and who had visited them. Within two or three days after receipt of these papers, the cross-interrogatories on them were completed, and the whole were in process of copying, to be annexed to the commission, when the unhappy man put an end to his life.

The prisoner's commissions and interrogatories called for the examination of twenty-seven witnesses in Mobile, seven in New-Orleans, one in Richmond, Va., three in Washington, thirteen in Louisville, Ky., two in Henderson, Ky., two in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Boston, one in Chillicothe, Ohio, and five in Fredericksburgh, Va.—in all sixty five witnesses on interrogatories varied and voluminous. Any lawyer will understand the amount of labor involved in a thorough cross-examination of these different witnesses, and will, I think, admit that a fortnight is a very short time within which to prepare the necessary interrogatories for the purpose.

The time lost by the agents dispatched by the District-Attorney, in making their inquiries, will perhaps be accounted for, at least in part, when it is mentioned that some of the witnesses to be examined were designated as —— HILDRETH, —— SMITH, Doctor ——, a physician, a servant at the Farmers' Hotel, a boy, a hack driver, a steamboat clerk, and the like. The individuals intended by these designations had, of course, to be discovered and conversed with.

Yours, respectfully,

MAY 15, 1860. JOHN T. DOYLE.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Trial of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, Indicted for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Court-room was even more crowded yesterday than on the preceding days, and the proceedings, in consequence, were several times interrupted. The testimony for the prosecution is closed, and the defence will proceed to-day.

Theodore Burdett, examined: Am a Harbor Policeman; brought up to the City a boat from Staten Island on 22d March, the day after the sloop was brought up; I found the boat about 50 yards below Port Tompkins; she was hauled up on the beach; I found the owner of the sloop *E. A. Johnson;* he recognized her as belonging to the sloop.

Samuel J. Conover, examined: Am a watchmaker at No. 182 Bowery; I remember repairing a watch for a person by the name of Burr on the 6th April, 1859; I do not know the name of the person who brought it or took it away; it was a double-backed silver lever; the maker was Johnson, of Liverpool; the number was 21,310; I recognize the watch produced as the one which I repaired.

Cross-examined: I give the number of the watch from memory, aided by the record on my book; I made the record at the time it was brought in.

Capt. Weed recalled: I identify some dark human hair which I found in the cabin of the sloop; the light hair I found forward of the mast, on the deck, in a pool of blood. This witness examined several articles of clothing. He identified them as being found in two trunks and a bag belonging to the Captain and the two mates, which the officers brought from the prisoner's room at Providence.

Cross-examined—I cannot give a list of all the articles I found in the trunks; I did not find any jewelry in them.

Henry Seaman examined: I was acquainted with Capt. Burr for fourteen years; I saw him last on the Tuesday before he left to go on the sloop *E. A. Johnson;* I know his watch; I took it one day in April, a year ago, to a watch-maker's in the Bowery, to be repaired; I should know the watch if I saw it again; the watch now shown me I identify as Capt. Burr's watch; I know it by the peculiar way the guard is tied on to the snap; I know the sloop *E. A. Johnson;* I know the yawl-boat belonging to her; I saw her and recognized her when she was brought up by the Harbor Police from Staten Island; I found the ship's papers on board the sloop when she was taken over to Hoboken; I gave them to Capt. Weed; I identify the papers now shown me as the papers I found; I found them on a shelf over the Captain's berth.

Cross-examined—I had the watch in my possession at the house No. 22 Degraw-street, Brooklyn: it was on the Tuesday before Capt. Burr left New-York; I do not remember the number of the store in the Bowery where I left the watch to be repaired; I knew the proprietor of the store, and found the place by the sign over the door; I noticed the number of the watch when I took it to be repaired; Capt. Burr marked the number on my card at the time; I have seen the number several times since; it was 21,310; Capt. Burr was my brother-in-law; I had known the watch five or six years.

Catharine Dickerson, examined: I live in Brooklyn; I knew Oliver Watts; I saw him on the Tuesday of the week that he sailed; I gave him my daguerreotype on that day; he put it in his coat pocket; the coat now shown me I recognize as that coat; I recognize the daguerreotype shown me as the one I gave him. (Both the coat and daguerreotype were found in the prisoner's possession at Providence.)

Cross-examined—I identify the coat by the yellow lining in the sleeves, and by the buttons.

Harriet Robertson, examined: I am the mother of the last witness; I knew Oliver Watts for three years or more; he was a guest of my family; I was acquainted with some of his clothes; I know the coat he had on when he went away; this coat shown me I recognize as his coat, (the coat identified by the previous witness.)

Abby Hubbard examined: I am the mother of Smith Watts; I saw him last on March 13; he started then to go with Capt. Burr; I recognize, among the clothes shown me, a blue woolen shirt, the patches in which I put in myself; I identify the bag shown me; it has my second husband's initials on it; two pair of pantaloons I recognize, and three shirts; I cut them myself, and I know the sewing; he took them with him when he went on board the *E. A. Johnson.*

Cross-examined—I saw the clothes yesterday for the first time since he went from home; I understood that they were found upon the prisoner.

This witness also identified other garments belonging to Smith Watts, by patches which she had herself put in them. She was much affected while giving her testimony.

Didame Burr examined: I am the wife of Capt. BURR; he left home on March 8; I have received no tidings of him since; the watch now shown me was his watch; he had carried it about nine years.

This witness identified a shirt, a pair of suspenders and a pair of black cloth pantaloons, which belonged to her husband.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Burr was immaterial, and did not in any way affect the direct testimony. The evidence for the prosecution was here closed, with the exception of that of Capt. Nickerson, of the sloop with which the *E. A. Johnson* came in collision in the Lower Bay. As he was not in attendance, not having arrived from Boston, the Court adjourned till this morning.

General Sessions.

TRIFLING BUSINESS—THE COURT, DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OR GRAND JURY AT FAULT.

The present May term of this Court, Judge RUSSELL presiding, hitherto has been a failure. Perhaps the absence from the City of the District-Attorney, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, may in part account for it, or the Grand Jury may be lax, or counsel may be unwilling to put money in their purses; but certain it is, very little is doing in the Court of General Sessions, and the City Judge should look to it. It was not so last term, under the Recorder.

Yesterday the Court sat two hours. William Spanks was tried for stealing $2 and an old razor. It was a Special Sessions case, and should never have come to this Court. He was acquitted.

Francis R. Crussell, a drayman, on the 3d January, committed an assault on Mr. John Hennessy, carpenter and builder, by striking him on the head with a cart-rung. The dispute which led to the assault arose from the placing or misplacing some lumber on a cart in front of Mr. Hennessy's establishment, No. 54 Trinity-place. Crussell pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

William H. Corkin is 19 years old. He was once employed by Mr. D. W. Evans, at the Gift-book store on Broadway. On the 30th of April he secreted himself in the basement beneath the store, and when the store was closed, removed the register and ascended. By the aid of false keys and a candle he opened a case, and extracted watches, rings, lockets, chains, &c., to the value of over $679. Not knowing where to secrete his booty, he went to Mulberry-street and called an old woman, Ellen Dawson, with whom he was acquainted, out of bed, and gave them into her keeping. She grew alarmed at the magnitude of the valuables committed to her charge, and took counsel in relation thereto of Paddy Brice, who kept a liquor-store above the basement in which she dwelt. All honor to Paddy Brice. He took the whole $679 worth of jewelry, and conveyed it to Capt. Lefferts, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Thither, when he had discovered his loss, Mr. Evans repaired, and very rejoiced he was to find his property. Of course, through information furnished by the man Brice and the woman Dawson, the lad Corwin was arrested, and yesterday, on his plea of guilty, he was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Michael Crowley, a boy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Final Order in the Forrest Case.

Forrest vs. *Forrest.*—This case was again before Justice MONCRIEF, at a Special Term of the Superior Court, for the purpose of settling the final decree or order.

Mr. O'Conor, for the plaintiff, submitted a form of the order, reciting the entire record of the case up to the present time, and allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per year alimony. Alimony to date from Nov. 19, 1850, with interest upon arrearages of such allowance, amounting, in all, to $47,716 47. This sum to be paid into the United States Life and Trust Company within thirty days after the settlement of the order. The future allowance (which is to be paid quarterly) to be secured by depositing with the same Company the mortgage of Mr. Forrest upon the Fonthill estate.

Mr. Van Buren, for the defendant, objected to the order as proposed by Mr. O'Conor, and asked that it be so amended as to deduct interest upon arrearages, and as to give Mr. Forrest 90 instead of 30 days to comply therewith. Such a modification, he thought, would be only just.)

Justice MONCRIEF reserved decision.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; John Van Buren and James T. Brady for defendant.

Suit Against the Harlem Railroad Company.

WHAT IS A DELIVERY BY COMMON CARRIERS?

Herman Boerngen vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants to recover the value of the contents of a certain trunk of the plaintiff's, alleged to have been lost through the negligence of defendants as common carriers. The trunk was claimed to be worth $437 50, plaintiff averring that it contained valuable books and clothing.

From the evidence it appeared that on the second of February, 1859, the plaintiff took passage at Hunt's Bridge, in Westchester County, for this City, on the defendants' cars. He arrived safely, accordingly, with his baggage—two trunks. Immediately after, he stepped into the office of the Company and demanded his trunks, and upon signing a receipt for them they were delivered. Upon cross-examination this was brought out, the plaintiff testifying that he took away one of the trunks and opened the other, but finally left it in possession of the Company—or, rather, in their depôt. It was subsequently lost, and he supposing the Company were still liable, brought this action. Upon these facts being shown, counsel for the defendants moved that the complaint be dismissed, as it appeared the defendants had performed their entire duty, and the plaintiff had so certified by giving them a receipt. The Court held that the Company were not liable for the trunks after delivery, no matter where they were left, and that they had discharged their whole duty as common carriers, and thereupon dismissed the complaint.

The action was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas.

James McGay for plaintiff. C. W. Sanford for defendants.

Matrimony and Music.

DIVORCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mary L. Ullman vs. *Bernard E. Ullman.*—This was an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery. The defendant in the action is the well-known *Impresario* of the Academy of Music, and the plaintiff is the daughter of a highly respectable widow lady residing on Staten Island.

The complaint alleges that the parties were married in July, 1848, and lived together until April, 1849, when the plaintiff was abandoned by her husband. A child was born in May, 1849, the issue of the marriage, which is still living. It is further alleged that since April of 1849, the defendant has not contributed towards the support of his wife and child, who continued to reside, and still reside, with the mother and grandmother, on Staten Island. The defendant is charged with adultery, committed at the Waverley House, and other places in the City, with a certain lady, with whom it is alleged he is still living in like intercourse. The defendant put in an answer denying adultery, but admitting the marriage with the plaintiff. The action was referred, the Referee reporting in favor of the plaintiff. That report was confirmed, and upon it judgment of divorce was granted on the 28th of March last.

The plaintiff has since petitioned for a further order compelling the defendant to support herself and child; and on Saturday last, fearing that he was about to leave the State, (as it was supposed, for Europe,) she obtained a writ of *ne exeat* to prevent his departure. That writ was granted at Chambers by Justice LEONARD, plaintiff's counsel stipulating that if the defendant should give bail in the sum of $2,000, that he should be discharged; and he was allowed until Tuesday, the 15th, in which to file such security. That stipulation not having been complied with, the writ has now been delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

Clark & Hale for plaintiff; Edmon Blankman and B. Galbraith for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Bank of Commerce* vs. *Herrick.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Kohn vs. *Frey*—Motion so far granted as to allow the defendant to come in and defend. Case put on the Special Calendar for Friday, May 18, to be tried without notice. $10 costs. to abide event.

Taumas vs. *Park Bank.*—Motion denied, and order vacated.

American Railway Bureau vs. *Lee, et al.*—Motion granted, unless defendant elect to take a reference.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF J.—*Wiley* vs. *Willett*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Fink* vs. *Brunner.*—Motion denied, and case set down for trial May 18.

Shattuck vs. *Boochy.*—Order discharged.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 55, 56, 100, 59, 60, 94, 103, 104, 61, 105, 93.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—(Enumerated calendar.) Nos. 47, 49, 50, 53 to 60¾, 41, 62, 63 to 67.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1265, 1267, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1285, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1021, 969, 836. *Part II.*—Nos. 784, 996, 1016, 910, 648, 1018, 1024, 874, 140, 998, 1030, 1036, 1038, 1044, 1046, 664, 964, 1048, 1050, 738.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 216, 365, 463, 151, 477, 287, 457, 479, 481, 485, 489, 491, 493, 495. *Part II.*—Nos. 554, 216, 520, 434, 10¾, 468, 464, 564, 565, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1979 1715, 1587, 1588, 1987, 1627, 1736, 2026, 2027, 2029, 2031 to 2034, 1858. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 47, 1615, 1879, 1860, 1877, 1642, 405, 1541, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1906, 1917, 1069.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of the officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, now bound for Japan:

WM. W. MCKEAN, Captain; JOHN GUEST, Lieutenant; J. C. P. DELBRAFF, Lieutenant; S. E. POTTER, Lieutenant; D. P. MCCORKEL, Lieutenant; WM. T. SPICER, Lieutenant; ROBERT L. MAY, Lieutenant; ROBERT WOODWORTH, Surgeon; THOMAS K. WARE, Purser; D. B CONRAD, Passed Assistant Surgeon; A. M POMEROY, Boatswain; R. J. HILL, Acting Gunner; HENRY P. LESLIE, Carpenter; STEPHEN SEAMAN, Sailmaker; ISRAEL GREEN, First Lieutenant Marines; GEORGE BUTLER, Second Lieutenant Marines; W. P WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer; D. B. MACOMB, First Assistant-Engineer; HENRY A. RAMSAY, First Assistant-Engineer; C. B. KIDD, Second Assistant-Engineer; ROBERT PITTS, Third Assistant-Engineer; GEORGE W. TENANT, Third Assistant-Engineer; LEVI R. GREENE, Third Assistant-Engineer; R. H. GRINNELL, Third Assistant Engineer; A. H. FISHER, Third Assistant-Engineer; MICHAEL WARNER, Master's Mate; JAMES L. PLUNKETT, Master's Mate; THOMAS W. RAY, Master's Mate; CHARLES P. CARLES, Master's Mate; CHARLES FINNEGAN, Master's Mate; CHARLES HICKS, Master's Mate.

By order of the French Emperor, a monument will be erected to the memory of the Maid of Orleans, on the right shore of the river Oise, near the old bridge of Compiègne, where the heroine was taken prisoner by the English, on the 23d of May, 1430. The monument is to consist of a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, and will be executed after the well-known work of the Princess Marie of Orleans.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	102½	150 Erie Railroad	s45 22
11,000 do	102	100 do	s30 22
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Reg.	104	54 do	21⅞
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	102	135 do	22
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅞	50 do	b30 22½
11,000 Missouri 5s, 6s	84	100 do	22⅜
3,000 do	s5 84½	100 E. R. Ass. Sk	b60 22
3,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B.	89	160 do	21⅞
1,000 S. R. 5th M. B.	59	50 do	b10 21⅝
2,000 Erie R. B. '75	48¾	50 Hudson River R.	47¾
2,000 H. R. R. 3d M.	89	156 do	48
9,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c 1st M. S. F. C. B.	94½	100 do	48¼
1,000 M. So. 1st M. B.	85	60 do	b60 48⅜
7,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	45	300 do	48½
5 Bank of New York	104½	650 Harlem Railroad	13⅝
150 Merchants' Bank	107½	50 Har. R. Pref.	39¾
10 Bk. State of N. Y.	100	203 do	b60 39¾
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	101	100 do	39¾
65 Penn Coal Co.	85	400 do	b30 39¾
145 Chic., Bur. & Qun. R.	73	160 do	39⅞
50 do	b20 73½	100 Reading R.	b30 43⅛
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99⅜	100 do	b10 43⅛
150 do	b60 99⅝	65 Mich Central R.	49¾
50 do	99¾	100 do	b10 49¾
100 do	s30 99	150 do	b30 49¾
50 do	b30 99¼	100 do	49¾
25 do	99	100 do	s30 49¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	82¾	450 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	26
50 do	b30 82⅞	39 Ill Cen. R. Scrip	61¼
1235 do	84½	45 Clev., Col. & C. R.	92
100 do	s30 87½	25 Gal. & Chic. R.	66¾
27 do	87¾	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	31
100 do	s60 89¾	50 do	31¼
150 do	s60 82¾	400 do	31⅜
250 do	b60 82¾	500 do	b60 31⅜
150 do	b30 82¾	100 do	b30 31¾
100 do	b30 83½	700 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	70¼
100 do	b10 83½	100 do	b30 70½
100 do	83¾	200 do	70½
675 do	83⅝	50 do	b30 70⅝
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	10¾	200 do	70
25 Panama Railroad	142	100 do	s60 69¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9 000 U. S. 5s, 1865	102	50 Hud. Riv. R.	48
10,000 Missouri S. 6s	b60 84½	200 do	b30 48
11,000 do	84¾	100 do	s30 48⅛
1,500 California St. 7s	91¼	300 Harlem Railroad	13⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	200 do	b60 13⅝
9,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b's	47¾	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	b30 73¼
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Ins.	73¾	100 do	72
1,000 N. Ia. 2d m.	85½	200 Reading R.	b60 43¼
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	90	50 do	43⅜
30 Union Bank	103	300 do	b30 43⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	101¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b60 49¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	82¾	200 Mich So & N. Ia. R.	13
200 do	b60 82¾	50 M So & N. I. G. R.	s30 25¾
800 do	b30 83¼	100 do	25¾
200 do	b60 83¾	50 do	26¼
200 do	83¾	100 Gal & Chi. R.	68
100 do	83⅞	300 Clev. & Toledo R.	31
200 Erie Railroad	22¾	200 do	b60 31¼
100 do	b30 23¾	100 Chi. & R'k I. R.	70
100 do	s30 22½	40 Del., L. & W. R.	87

WEDNESDAY, May 16—P. M.

There was a strong demand and a further and pretty general advance in the Stock Market early in the day, followed by some irregularity in prices at the Second Board, and finally a dull closing on the Street. The weakness in some of the Western shares, and in Pacific Mail, was remarked upon in the afternoon, while the New-York Road shares and Missouri State Sixes held firm until near the close of the dealings, when Central left off 82½@⅝ ₱ cent., the bulk of the sales through the day being at 82½@¾ ₱ cent. The whole rise for ten days in this Stock is thus made equal to 3 ₱ cent., and while this may have induced some of the street operators to calculate upon at least a temporary reaction, the outside speculative demand really appears stronger than when the price first touched 80 ₱ cent., last week. The same feature is noticed in the demand for the Shares of the Erie Company, which point steadily upward, and sold this afternoon at 22¾@22¾ ₱ cent. Hudson River advanced at one time in the forenoon to 48½ ₱ cent., but closed at 48@47¾, as against 47 yesterday, and 45 the day before. Harlem, in sympathy with the other New-York shares, is ½ ₱ cent. firmer, but not yet very active. Both the Michigan Roads, on the Western list, were firm and in demand, though closing a fraction off with the tone of the general market in the afternoon. Toledo sold ¼ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. Rock Island barely steady in the forenoon, and a fraction weaker at the close. Galena was the weakest of the Western roads, but without much business being done. It was offered at 65½ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, after selling at 66 ₱ cent. There was a rumor in the Street that the second week's traffic in May will show no increase on last season. The line had a fair business last May, with which to make the present comparison, and the traffic is hardly expected to show relatively as well as some of the other Illinois roads. No authentic figures had been received for the same week from any of them up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Burlington line promises another $20,000 or $25,000 increase, and the few shares of the Company on this market, (the concern being chiefly in Boston ownership,) were in demand at 73@72 ₱ cent., closing about 71 ₱ cent. The rise this week is 7 ₱ cent., and within the month 10@12 ₱ cent. The Coal shares were again firm for Delaware and Hudson, sales up to 101 ₱ cent. on the near approach of the June dividend, and Pennsylvania Coal at 85 ₱ cent. Reading steady, but the speculation less decided than in former seasons of general activity. The sales of Pacific Mail were not heavy in amount, but a disposition was manifested to accept a lower figure, and 98¼ ₱ cent. ex dividend was the closing quotation. The half-yearly statement is variously analyzed or construed on the Street. It is rather difficult to arrive at a fair conclusion as to what net income the concern is likely to pay for the ensuing year from the figures of the past half-year, which include less than two months' business under the new arrangement, as perfected and now in full operation. Panama was again weak, without much speculative movement for either the rise or fall. It closes 141@141½ ₱ cent.

In Federal Stocks, sales of the registered fives of 1874 were made at 104 ₱ cent., and the Texas Indemnity at 102@102½ ₱ cent. There was a stronger demand for Missouri State Stocks, at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. Tennessees 91½ ₱ cent., at which there is a steady demand for the fresh supplies recently placed on the market for account of some of the Tennessee Banks and Railways. A strong feeling was again shown for the Railway mortgages of the New-York and some of the Western lines. Michigan Southern firsts rose to 85½ and Erie thirds to 90 ₱ cent. The second Eries are about 99 ₱ cent., with 3½ ₱ cent. March coupon included. This coupon will be paid by the Receiver on and after the 26th inst. Hudsons and Michigan Centrals are firm, and there is a demand for the Chicago and North Western (formerly Fond du Lac) mortgages; the firsts at 45 ₱ cent. Illinois Construction, 90½@91 ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 72½ bid; New-Jersey Central firsts, 105, and seconds at par.

The general market for Stocks, at 4½ o'clock, was reported steadier for New-York Central, last sales 82¾, and firmer for Erie, 23⅛ ₱ cent. bid. An impression obtained that the English news by the *Europa* is more favorable than the brief telegraphic summary in the afternoon papers indicated, but we could hear of no private dispatches on the subject of American Stocks.

In the Money Market there is fair employment, to-day, on temporary Loan, growing out of the speculation on the Stock Exchange, while the demand for Discounts is still below the disposition of lenders both outside and at Bank. Prime paper is sought for, and a list of 60-day acceptances, drawn from Havana, was placed at 5 ₱ cent.

Since the closing of the Boston steamer's mail there is nothing doing in Exchange by which to arrive at a probable quotation for the next mail. But the market is called steady at 109⅜ on London, for first-class drawers. The export demand for gold bars will make the shipments on Saturday, as at present advices, from $500,000 to $700,000. The *Illinois* sails for Southampton and Havre, and the *City of Baltimore* for Liverpool. The latest New-Orleans mail quotations for exchange are to Saturday last.

Clear sterling bills 109@109⅜ and 109¾, the latter an exceptional figure. Bills with shipping documents attached 108⅜@108¾ and 108¾. Francs 5f. 10@5f. 13¾ ₱ dollar. Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., ⅜@1 and 1¾ ₱ cent. discount. Sight ¼@⅜ and ½ ₱ cent. premium.

Specie—Mexican dollars have advanced again, owing to the upward tendency in the New-York market and to the increased demand from Europe for shipment to the East. Receipts of the week have been confined to $12,000 from Brazos Santiago, $7,000 from Galveston, and $6,000 from Vera Cruz; and exports comprise $100,000 to Havana, and $300,000 to New-York.

The following stocks were sold at auction this afternoon by A. H. MULLER, by order of executors, to close an estate:

$5,000 St. Louis County 7s, 1863, int. added	87⅜
5,000 Louisville City Water 6s, 1887, int. added	81⅜@82
5,000 Del. Lack. & Western, 2d mtge, int. added	92⅜
100 shs es Brooklyn Gas Light Co	13⅜
140 shares New York Fire and Marine Ins. Co	141⅜

The Receiver of the New-York and Erie Railroad gives notice that the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the Company, due on the 1st of March, will be paid at his office on the 26th inst—on the extension bonds on the delivery of the coupons, and on the regular bonds on their presentation for indorsement.

The traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the week ending April 29, was as follows:

Passengers	$24,756
Freight and live stock	30,107
Parcels, mails, &c	2,890
Total	$56,754
Corresponding week last year	46,222
Increase	$20,531

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	For cent. discount.
New-York State

...Sheep come in slowly, especially good ones, for which there is a brisk demand. Lambs are more plenty, but scarcely enough to satisfy buyers, and mutton may be quoted ½c. higher than one week ago. Some very fat sheared sheep brought 6c. ℔ lb. live weight. The stock was all sold.... Hogs are still in over supply, but there are not as many unsold as last Wednesday, and prices are a shade higher. The market closed dull, however. Prime corn hogs command 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. live weight.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

ROYAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	3,614	91	1,297	5,128	5,982
Previous week....	4,120	148	1,186	6,254	6,570
Same w'k last year	3,738	234	1,420	5,289	6,770
Weekly average of beeves for 1859.....					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....					3,678
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 16,112. Total number received the previous week, 16,377, being a decrease of 2,165.

Of the 3,614 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,157 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 412 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 9 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 9 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 27 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. It will be observed that very light receipts are reported at Sixth-street, and but few were yarded at Robinson-street.

Of the 3,157 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 185 head came from New-York, 225 from Indiana, 1,581 from Illinois, 177 from Pennsylvania, 282 from Iowa, 106 from Missouri, 294 from Kentucky, and 31 from Canada. Illinois continues to furnish more than half the cattle sold at these markets. Many of them, are well fed steers of good weight.

The 3,569 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 621; Hudson River Railroad, 1,626; Harlem Railroad, 2; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 54; Hudson River Boats, 416; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 850. The receipts by the Erie Railroad continue to diminish, as the cattle are now largely shipped over the Southern routes. Most of those who still patronize the Northern routes, bring their cattle via Albany, so as to have the benefit of sales made there to go East. Of course those which come from there here must go over the Hudson River Railroad, or come down by boat.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Tuesday was a fine day for the cattle market, clear and cool, no dust flying and no mud to speak of in the yards. It was a comfortable day for both buyer and seller, and the temperature indicated that butchers might expose their meat without danger of spoiling. Notwithstanding all this, business at Forty-fourth-street was far from being brisk. There was not a large showof cattle, but most of them were very good, and contained more beef for their numbers than is usual at this or any other season. Buyers were backward. It could not be kept from them that there were several delayed trains, hourly expected, and they preferred to await their arrival, believing that when all the cattle were in prices would fall. New comers, and those not in the secret, would sometimes make hasty purchases, thinking they would soon lose the chance. This made a very fluctuating market on the first day, variable more in the brisk ness or dullness of the trade than in prices, for the cattle sold at about the rates of last week or a little below. Upon the whole it was a dragging day, although relieved a little in the afternoon by successive arrivals of fresh cattle, a drove of which coming in during the time of sales is usually the signal for a rush on the part of anxious buyers. After one or two lots had come in this morning, and it was ascertained that the numbers were only 3,157, or 400 less than last week, buyers were more willing to pay what their beef cost them last week, and in many cases they had to give a little more than that, or about $3 ℔ head more than the day before.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	9¾c.@10c.
First quality.....	9¼c.@10c.	9¼c.@10c.
Medium quality.....	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality.....	7½c.@ 7¾c.	7¼c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality.....	6½c.@ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales....	— @ 8½c.	8¼c @ 8½c.

Only very nice fat steers of medium weights commanded over 9¼c.@9½c. It is hardly likely that more than one dozen head brought 10c. The prices were mainly quite uniform, say from 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., net weight. The cattle have run very good in quality for several weeks past, and those of the present week were fully up to them. There were whole droves of Illinois and Kentucky cattle which might be taken right through by first-class butchers. The detention of cattle-trains, alluded to above, was caused by a land-slide on the Southern route, between Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, and a sinking of a portion of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road. No blame can be attached to the managers of those roads. On the contrary, drovers speak well of the attentions shown them, the Companies paying the feed bills for their cattle, &c., while detained. As it proved, the cattle sold for as much money as though they had been here the first day.... About 900 cattle were taken east from Albany at a decline of near ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, from the previous week, when buyers lost from $3 to $5 ℔ head on their purchases for the eastern market.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

W. H. HARRIS was selling for GEO. GRAFF 70 rather rough Illinois oxen and steers, of say 7 cwt., at 8c.@ 9¼c.

HARING & MILLER sold, mostly at Bergen, 67 head of cattle; 49 were for GEO. BENTLEY, coarse, but decent Iowa steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., and brought 7¾c.@9c. For H. A. MOREHOUSE 18 nice, fat little steers of 5¾ cwt., at 9¼c.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 83 prime No. 1 Illinois steers for J. DALBEY. They would dress 8¼ cwt., and brought 8¼c.@10c., or an average of $79 per head, or 9¾c. ℔ lb. B. LAWRENCH took 10 at $93 each, which was about 10c.

MURRAY & GLOVER for J. T. ALEXANDER, 95 head of fair 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, which run out 8¼c.@9¼c. These came in over the Southern route and were detained by a land-slide, so that they did not reach here until Tuesday evening. As the market proved, no particular loss was sustained by the detention.

H. MYERS had the balance of G. GRAFF'S Illinois cattle, consisting of 70 head. They weighed at home about 14 cwt., before dividing. They were about a medium lot, or a little coarse ish, and brought 8¼c. @9c.

C. W. CONGER sold 60 rather more than medium Illinois cattle for TURLEY. Rated 7¼ cwt., and brought 9c.@9¼c.

EASTMAN & BUDLONG sold for J. TUCKER, 83 light Illinois cattle at $53 each, or near 8¼c. ℔ lb.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 61 coarse oxen and medium steers for C. STONE. Rated 7¼ cwt., and averaged about $70 each.

B. BARTRAM sold 106 head of Missouri oxen and steers for ALEXANDER & CASSELL. They would dress about 7¾ cwt., were rather coarse and uneven, and brought 8¾c.@9¼c.

C. G. TRED, for REED & MARQUART, 65 good fairish 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, which he sold yesterday at 9c. average.

T. WHEELER sold 71 pretty good Illinois cattle for GEO. REED. They would dress about 7¼ cwt., and brought $73 ℔ head.

M. DALTON bought 32 head of good 7¼ cwt. Kentucky steers at Albany, which he retailed yesterday at about 9c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 175 fairish, but rather rough Iowa cattle, 85 of which weighed 8 cwt., and the balance 7¾ cwt. They ran out at 7½c. @9¼c.

Capt. VAIL & Co. sold for GEO. GROVES 80 head of good Illinois cattle, rated strong 8 cwt., at an average of $74 each.

MILCH COWS.

With greatly diminished receipts the demand for fresh cows has sensibly fallen off. Only 90 head have been offered at all the City markets, and most of them were taken at former rates. We found very few on sale to-day, and observed a little more inquiry after good family cows. The milkmen appear to be well supplied, although they will be ready to buy as soon as the price of beef will warrant their selling a portion of their present stock, which yields but little milk.

VEAL CALVES.

There have again been largely in excess of the real wants of butchers, and prices ruled to-day even lower than three weeks ago, when there was such a glut. People have had cheap veal almost forced upon them for a long time, and are getting tired of it. With the warm weather of the past few days they incline more to mutton, and the veal has spoiled upon the butchers' stalls.

At Forty-fourth-street to-day, where 827 of the calves were sold, the pens were full and business very dull. We saw good fat calves, which weighed over 150 lbs. gross, offered at 5c. ℔ lb. live weight, and far more were sold at 4c., although it is likely a few brought 5½c.—possibly 6c. Most of the stock was good—much better than a few weeks ago. The calves were nearly all disposed of during the day, large numbers of them at low rates. Dealers were unanimous in calling it the hardest market of the season.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

About all the sheep now sent in have had their fleeces taken off. There has been a large increase in the receipt of Spring lambs, mostly from New-Jersey, but sheep, especially good ones, have been scarce, and prices are about ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, higher to-day than one week ago. A few lots of right nice sheared sheep brought 6c., but most of them went at 5c.@5¼c., being in this flesh. The markets are well cleared up, and the first lots coming in will sell well. Poor, thin sheep are not wanted at this season. Some of this class sold at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ head, while fat weathers brought 10c.@10¼c. in the meat.

BROWNING received the following lots at his Sixth-street market during the past week: From Ohio, 1,509—brought in, 312 by Gildersleeve & Champion, 203 by T. Trimble, 412 by H. B. Ware, and 392 by H. Downing. From New-York, 17 brought in by three parties. From Kentucky, 170 by W. Thornton. From New-Jersey, 524—brought in, 54 by E. Hunt, 41 by T. S. Cathers, 99 by A. Robins, 55 by R. Bellis, 13 by U. A. Unger, 22 by J. Bellis, 109 by G. D. Holcomb, 13 by T. Brutten, 31 by Mayberry & Craig, 10 by D. Kent, 41 by L. Bellis, and 37 by P. A. Bloom—total, 2,220. About 200 head, in addition to the above, came in this morning, and were immediately sold, so that the pens were entirely empty at the time of our visit, and there was a demand for prime sheep. The extensive repairs commenced some weeks ago are now about completed, making the sales pens very commodious and convenient.

Among the sheep brokers' sales at BROWNING'S are the following:

J. MCCARTY gives sales of 810 head, at an average of $4 18 each.

BELLIS & KENT report sales as follows:

Lambs.	Owners.	Prices.
64	E. Hunt	$286 00
54	G. B. Holcombe	253 50
22	J. Bellis	96 50
13	N. A. Apgar	67 00
28	R. Bellis	133 00
14	T. Cathers	70 00
41	L. Bellis	220 00
24	T. Cathers	112 00
37	P. A. Bloom	179 50
55	G. B. Holcombe	243 25
27	R. Bellis	140 00
379	Total	$1,800 75

These were all Jersey lambs, mostly of good quality, and averaged $4 74 each.

R. H. HUMM sold 108 head for $608 25, 14 for $43 75, 312 for $1,318 12, 73 for $277 82, 147 for $722, 23 for $63 25, making a total of 677 Sheep for $3,033 19, or an average of $4 48 each.

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of the following lots: 78 for $331 50, 55 for $220, 91 for $364, 46 for $109 25, 171 for $726 75, 50 for $183 75, 100 for $500, 127 for $635, 2 for $12, 3 for $19, 74 for $333, 76 for $342. 4 for $20, 6 for $30; 201 for $5 37 each, or $1,080 37; 22 for 0½c. ℔ lb., or $7 each, which was $154. Total, 1,106 head for $5,060 62, which averaged $4 57 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received 768 sheep and lambs at their Sixth-street market, all of which were sold, together with a few lots left over from last week. They report the market brisk. The following lots include the arrivals: From New-York, 209 by J. CLINTON, 30 by M. OVERHISER, and 87 by C. WRIGHT. From Ohio, 200 by J. M. LAFFERTY. From New-Jersey, 24 by T. COLEMAN, 10 by D. ALLAN, 25 by R. White, 21 by J. ARNETT, and 162 by M. THOMPSON, of Kentucky.

Sales were made as follows:

68 sheep	$306 00	24 lambs	$124 41
128 sheep	659 10	25 lambs	151 13
209 sheep	943 72	21 lambs	123 00
101 sheep	527 00	22 lambs	125 00
200 sheep	821 00		
Total	798		$3,780 36

Which was an average of $4 74 each. Some fine Kentucky sheared sheep were sold yesterday at 6c. ℔ lb., live weight.

At CHAMBERLAIN'S, 697 are given as the receipts of the past week, which were selling at $3¼@$6 each.

ALLERTON gives 243 as the receipts at Forty-fourth-street, which was not sufficient for the demand.

SWINE.

Hogs continue to arrive faster than they can be disposed of, and are accumulating upon the market. The receipts have not been quite up to the previous week, and prices are given as slightly better for most of the hogs sold; but the market closed heavily with some 2,000 unsold and the late sales indicate a downward tendency from the quotations below, prepared by C. W. DORMAN, commission broker at the Fortieth-street Yards, where nearly all the hogs now centre:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn Hogs, Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7c. @7½c.
Corn Hogs, Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7c. @7¾c.
Still Hogs	5½c.@5¾c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Mast Hogs	4¾c.@5c.	6c. @6¼c.
Stock Hogs	6c. @6½c.	— —

Market overstocked. Hogs selling very slow, and prices favor the buyer.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

At the beginning of the week there were 718 head in the stables at Twenty-fourth-street unsold. Business has been brisk during the few pleasant days which we have had. Very few fine matched teams have been sold. Prices, however, are well sustained. First-class single horses have been selling freely for family and business purposes, at from $250 to $300 each. Some first-class saddle horses meet with a ready market. The sales of this description of stock have been unusually heavy this season. The opening of the Central Park to the riding public has tended to increase the demand. Saddle horses of second quality were sold at from $125 to $200 each. First-class team and cart horses bring $175@$200 each, or $350@$400 ℔ pair. Omnibus and railroad horses have been in request, and sold at $125@$130 each. French ponies command from $80 to $110 for common. Some superior have been sold at $175@$200 each. Middle-aged horses, say from nine to ten years old, that have been worked in the City, and are suitable for farming purposes, bring $50@$100 each. The total sales for the week amount to 295 head, of all classes, of which there were sold at

Chamberlain's	61	J. M. Carpenter	18
Post & Nichols	50	McCauly	18
Whitson & Oakley	22	Coon	14
Straus & Dalman	20		

Leaving a stock on hand of 810 this evening. A better lot of horses have been available this week than during any previous week this season. Some very fine working horses arrived at Chamberlain's today from the southern counties of this State; also, some fine northern horses for pleasure and business purposes at POST & NICHOLS'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGH,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 332 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

PRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 55 Reade-st to the large and commodious restaurant under the extensive building of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, entrance Nos. 136 and 138 Grand st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced. PETER R. STEELE.

OLD COINS! OLD COINS! OLD COINS!—Coins, medals, &c., for sale cheap, till disposed of, from the coin-stand on Chambers st., longside the Park.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.
NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. $120 PER YEAR.
R. C. FLACK, A.B., Principal.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr. Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 30 Nassau-st.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

A SMALL DAY SCHOOL IN BERGEN, well located in a desirable neighborhood,—12 to 18 pupils. Price $160. Terms easy. Apply at the "American School Institute" (an agency for Schools and Teachers,) Irving Building, No. 593 Broadway. A quantity of modern style school furniture for sale low.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOARD WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—From 5 to 14 years of age, at Mrs TOWNSEND'S School, No. 36 Willoughby, corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn. A good home, thorough instruction, with mild discipline, is offered at a reasonable price. No long vacations.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by M. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE of the State Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English branches; no objection to go in a country village. Address NORMAL, Box 144 *Times* Office.

IN RETURN FOR BOARD AND LODGING in the country, or vicinity of New-York, a lady would give lessons in music and French for the Summer. Address A. P. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE THRONE OF DAVID.
A NEW BOOK,
A NEW BOOK,
A NEW BOOK,
BY THE
Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Author of the
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, etc.
JUST PUBLISHED,
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REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM,
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REBELLION OF PRINCE ABSALOM.
In a Series of Letters,
In a Series of Letters,
In a Series of Letters,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR,
BY AN ASSYRIAN AMBASSADOR
Resident at the
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Resident at the
COURT OF JERUSALEM;
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COURT OF JERUSALEM;
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IS GIVEN WITH GRAPHIC FIDELITY,
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BY THE
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
REV. J. H. INGRAHAM, LL. D.,
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Mississippi.
Author of the
Author of the
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
AND THE
AND THE
PILLAR OF FIRE.
PILLAR OF FIRE.

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The Throne of David is a connecting link between 'The Pillar of Fire' and 'The Prince of the House of David,' and forms the completion of this interesting and popular series."

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This book, the only novel by Hood, is pronounced by the best journals and by literary persons as a remarkable work, fully equal to the world-wide reputation of the author of "The Song of the Shirt," "The Bridge of Sighs," &c.

It is not a book one reads once from the public library—a common novel—but it is a book
THAT EVERY GENTLEMAN WANTS FOR HIS LIBRARY.

The Boston Library Edition is elegantly electrotyped and printed in the best Cambridge style, and the comment of the Press on the mechanical execution has been one of universal admiration.

Large 12mo. Price $1 25.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 161 Washington-st., opposite Milk-st.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. H. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

MAP OF NEW-YORK CITY AND ENVIRONS.

B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Embracing the whole of Manhattan and Staten Islands, the western part of Long Island and part of Westchester County, as far as Jamaica, Westchester and Fordham, and including all that portion of New-Jersey, between Hackensack, South Amboy and Sandy Hook. Price 75 cents.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY THE 12TH INST., ON board of the New-Jersey Railroad cars, between Rahway and New-Brunswick, a lady's shawl. Any person having found the same, will confer a favor by leaving it with Mr. FRAZER, the conductor of the 4:10 train—the train the shawl was lost on.

LOST—ON BOARD THE FULTON FERRY BOAT this afternoon, a book, bound in blue morocco, containing several hundred signatures. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Fulton ferry office, Brooklyn.

FOUND—THE PARASOL WHICH WAS LEFT IN the Confectionery, No. 1,115 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., some days ago, may be had by calling there.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union on THURSDAY, May 17, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Expansion of Heat.* Civil Engineers and Steam Engine Builders are especially invited. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 28th st. The Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Incarnation, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., (ascension day.) at 8 o'clock.

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES OF ALL styles; also, boys' boots, gaiters and shoes of my own manufacture, the best and cheapest you will always find at R. MARTIN'S old stand, No. 74 Nassau-st., near John-st., New-York. Please call and see.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DR FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

BARGAINS
SPRING FASHIONS.
RICH SILK BURNOUS.
RICH SILK BASQUES, very deep.
Ladies, call and see our new
PATTI SILK CLOAK,
the most elegant garment.
Also, STRIPED CLOTH BURNOUS.
STRIPED CHALLIE, for Summer wear.
All made in the most thorough manner.
No. 310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have received
NEW SILKS, SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES, AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods;
MEDALLION,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The most desirable patterns ever offered
at retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 36 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 291 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH. English Brussels, 95 cents to $1 10; 3 ply, 95 cents to $1 10; All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents; Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents; Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of
REAL LACES AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
THREAD LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND FLOUNCINGS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
Just received per steamer *Asia*,
Will be opened on THURSDAY MORNING, May 17.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
Steel springs for sale low by the BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING COMPANY,
No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn,
near Fulton Ferry.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow India nankins, novelties, China, Chinese lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead barkwork, &c., can be procured at wholesale and retail at No. 653 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A steady, experienced Protestant woman, in a family of growing children. She must be a good seamstress, of a kind and obliging disposition, willing to wait upon a lady and to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the general housework of a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, understand plain cooking, and be well recommended from her last place; wages $7 per month, to one qualified as above. Apply at No. 179 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO come well recommended to do chamberwork and to take care of children. Call at No. 22 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Washington sts., for two days.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE youth, about 18 years of age, to assist in the desk; must have some knowledge of book-keeping, and reside with his parents or guardians. Salary first year, $200. CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, two respectable women, one for plain cooking, washing and ironing, the other for chamberwork and sewing. Protestants preferred. Apply, for two or three days, at No. 82 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED to go 20 miles from the City, by a small family, to cook, iron, and assist in washing; wages $7 to $8. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 225 West 19th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS waiter, sober and trustworthy, competent and willing to drive a single horse occasionally. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. None need apply without good City reference. Call at No. 116 Lexington-av.

A SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, IN A THREAD and needle and fancy goods store, No. 875 Broadway, a young lady acquainted with the business.

A SEWER.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO DO sewing on customer pants. Call at No. 53 Spring-st., in the rear, up two pair of stairs.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, &c.—WANTED, four good-looking waitresses of genteel appearance, to go a short distance in the country; also, a professed cook and plain cook. Good wages given. All must be respectable and good looking. Apply and inquire for Room No. 165, at the office of the Smithsonian House, corner Houston-st. and Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

DRUG CLERKS.—TWO EXPERIENCED DRUG clerks are wanted. One to go to North Carolina; one to go to Alabama. THOMAS & FULLER, No. 203 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN (Protestant) ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The children of the Asylum will be present, and take part in the exercises.

Addresses are expected from Rev. Mr. ROBINSON and Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY—BROKEN DOWNEY—THE TWO POLTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—IRELAND AS IT WAS. Evening—DOT.

MOZART HALL—GUSTAVUS GEARY'S ENTERTAINMENTS—MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

PALACE GARDEN—HAMBUJER'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

No. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—MR. SIDDONS' READINGS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican Convention at Chicago met yesterday morning, in the Great Wigwam erected by the Republicans of that city. Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, as Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order—adding a brief and sensible exhortation to harmony, dignity, and patriotism, and indicating the evils to be avoided by the example of the late Convention at Charleston. He then nominated as temporary Chairman Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, who before assuming his seat addressed the Convention in remarks eulogistic of Republican doctrines. The remainder of the morning session was consumed in the nomination of Committees, composed of one delegate from each State, upon permanent organization, and upon the order of business. When the Convention met in the afternoon, the Committee of Permanent Organization reported as President Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachuserts. Mr. ASHMUN addressed the Convention in eloquent and appropriate remarks, speaking with an ardent hope of the future, and invoking the cooperation and patience of the Convention as aids to the fulfillment of his duties. After the nomination of other Committees—upon the Platform and upon the appointment of a new National Executive Committee—the Convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. Our special reporter apprises us that while the preference of a large majority of the Convention is unmistakably for Mr. SEWARD, his friends hesitate in view of the sturdy opposition of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois. They confide, however, in the circumstance that no one of these reluctant States has a better candidate to offer, and by maintaining a firm attitude they anticipate ultimate success. Should Mr. SEWARD have to be dropped, Mr. LINCOLN, and after him Mr. WADE, are supposed to be in the more favorable position. A letter from Col. FREMONT, referred to in our dispatch of Tuesday, was made public yesterday. That gentleman declines being considered as a candidate; but is willing, in the event of the Convention failing to unite upon any other, to stand in the gap.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed and concluded yesterday his speech to the Senate in defence of his political position. The aim of his remarks was to prove that he held no doctrine in regard to the Territories which had not been repeatedly approved by the Democratic Party; and from the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN accepting the Cincinnati nomination, and from the speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE at Lexington, Kentucky, subsequent to the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, he cited ample evidence to show that both the candidates in 1856 regarded Popular Sovereignty as the main pillar of the Cincinnati Platform, and that there was no room for doubt as to the interpretation of that document. In conclusion, he defined his relations with the party; declared his intention to adhere to the dogma with which he had so long been identified; and invoked the seceders yet to return and save themselves and the party. Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., followed in reply, declaring Mr. DOUGLAS to have made an irrelevant harangue, full of malicious assaults upon public men, and entirely wide of historical truth. Before the Senator had introduced the evidence of these allegations the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned. Mr. MORRIS, in the House, moved a resolution of inquiry into the facts connected with the defalcation in the New-York Post-office. The steamship Safety bill and one or two measures of subordinate importance were briefly discussed, and then the House adjourned, that the members might listen to the speech of the Illinois Senator.

The arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax brings European advices to May 6. They lack importance. In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated that the British proposals for the settlement of the San Juan difficulty had been declined by the United States, and that counter propositions from the American Government were momentarily expected. The Reform bill had passed a second reading without a division. A prominent law firm at Aberdeen had become insolvent, their deficiencies being estimated at £400,000. The senior partner had absconded. PULLINGER, the London swindler, had entered his plea of guilty. The death of THOS. MUSGRAVE, Archbishop of York is announced. The Continental news contains nothing more important than the announcement of a general amnesty in Spain, embracing the Count DE MONTEMOLIN and his brother, who are hereafter to take their places as members of the royal family. Rumors of further insurrections in Sicily were current. GARIBALDI, who desired to go to the aid of the insurgents, had been prevailed upon by Count CAVOUR to abandon the project. The progress of VICTOR EMANUEL through his newly-acquired territories had extended to Bologna, where his enthusiastic reception had been emphasized by the Corporation presenting him with f.5,000,000 as a voluntary contribution. We have later but uninteresting news from India and Australia.

The *Karnak* arrived at this port yesterday from Havana and Nassau. Among her passengers were eight of the crew of the ship *Cicero*, which left Boston on the 23d, and which went ashore at the Great Guano Keys, Bahamas. The captain, Mr. SMITH, his wife, Mr. CARNEY, a passenger, twelve of the crew, and all of the cargo, were lost. The papers which the *Karnak* brings from Nassau report the loss from the brigantine *Princess Royal*, on the 29th, during a severe gale, of three hands employed on board. The abandoned slaver lately found on Andros Island had been taken to Nassau. She was fully equipped for a slave voyage, and had apparently seen but three years' service. Names of sailors written on the beams afforded the only clue to the identity of the vessel, as her books and papers had been destroyed.

The Slavery question occupied the exclusive attention of the Methodist Conference, in session at Buffalo, yesterday. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Slavery were both submitted, laid on the table for one day under the rule, and ordered to be printed. The majority report is explicit in favor of the proposed change in the rule regarding Slavery, while the minority report simply recommends a reaffirmation of the Anti-Slavery position of the Church, and that the different Churches be notified of this action, with such advice on the subject as the Committee having the matter in charge may consider necessary. Dr. DEMPSTER attempted to unburden himself of a load of petitions from New-England asking for a change in the rule, but by a parliamentary manœuvre the presentation of the documents was temporarily delayed. A delegate from the Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore submitted a petition from 12,000 of his associates averse to the proposed action on the all-exciting topic. A counter petition from a minority of the same ecclesiastical body was received with applause.

The evidence given yesterday, at the trial of HICKS *alias* JOHNSON, in the United States Circuit Court, was painfully interesting, and bore overwhelmingly against the accused. The widow of Capt. BURR identified many articles of clothing found in the possession of HICKS, which had belonged to her husband. The mother of SMITH WATTS, one of the mates, identified the clothing of her murdered son, part of which she had made herself; and the *fiancée* of OLIVER WATTS identified his coat, and the daguerreotype of herself, which she had given him the day before he entered on his last fatal voyage. The evidence for the prosecution was closed, with the exception of one witness, who will arrive from Boston this morning. The defence have two or three witnesses only to examine. It is probable that the case will be finished to-day.

The final order of the Court in the Forrest Divorce case was presented for settlement in the Superior Court yesterday. As proposed by Mr. O'CONOR, the counsel for Mrs. FORREST, the order gives her alimony at the rate of $4,000 per year from the 19th of November, 1850, (the commencement of the suit,) with interest on the arrearages; amounting in the whole to $47,716 47. Some objections to the order, and particularly to the allowance of interest, were raised by Mr. VAN BUREN, on which the Court reserved its decision.

The Post-office defalcation presents no new features of interest. Mr. FOWLER has not yet been heard from, and his bondsmen have offered to pay up, without any legal proceedings, to the extent of their liability. A successor to Mr. FOWLER has been appointed in the person of Hon. JOHN A. DIX. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH was offered the appointment, but declined. A general removal of the clerks in the office is anticipated on the incoming of a new administration. The Government officers, sent on from Washington, are still engaged in investigating the affairs of the office, to ascertain the way in which it has been managed, and the extent of the defalcation.

Inspector CARPENTER yesterday transmitted his quarterly report to the Police Commissioners. There are under his jurisdiction 1583 men. The force lost 3,363½ days during the quarter from sickness. Of 14,170 arrests made, 11,857 were for offences against the person, and 2,312 for offences against property. Of the offenders against property there were 1,930 males and 383 females; of offenders against person there were 7,949 males and 3,908 females. For intoxication there were 4,525 arrests; for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 1,938. For fighting in the streets, 1,652. For murder 18, burglary 119. The business which the Comissioners transacted was purely formal.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Education last evening, disapproving of the recent wholesale dismissal of school teachers in the Fourth Ward, by the School Officers of that Ward. The resolution created a long debate as to the power of the Board over the local officers, which continued until the hour for adjournment arrived, and the Board adjourned. During the meeting a communication was received from the School Officers of the First Ward, declaring that the dilapidated condition of a building in the rear of Schoolhouse No. 29, in Greenwich-street, renders it dangerous for the children to play in the yard, and asking an appropriation of $50,000 to build a new scoolhouse upon a site to be obtained by the purchase of the lease of the dilapidated property and a lot adjoining the present schoolhouse. The Committee on Finance reported that it is necessary to appropriate $150,000 out of the money for 1860, for teachers' salaries, apportionments and other regular expenses.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration the weekly statement showed 8,592 arrivals during the week. The sums due the various counties was recommended to be paid, and some personal explanations were made.

There was a spirited trotting match for $2,000, at the Union Course, yesterday, between *Ethan Allen* and *George W. Patchen*. The latter won in three straight heats, the time being 2:25, 2:24 and 2:29. The conditions were best three in five, mile heats, in harness.

The Stock Exchange was again higher on the Share dealings yesterday, and firm for United States and Missouri Stocks. In the afternoon the feeling was less buoyant, and prices a fraction easier on some of the Western Shares. New-York Central closed 82⅜, and Erie 23½ ₰ cent. Money fairly employed on temporary loan, at 5 ₰ cent. Short paper was taken at the same rate. Nothing new in Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,500 bales, at unchanged prices. With heavy receipts, Flour and Corn were depressed. The demand for the latter was good at reduced rates. Wheat was moderately dealt in at uniform quotations, as were likewise Coffee, Fish, Hay, Hops, Naval Stores, Common Hides, Rice and Tallow. Provisions were unsettled. Sugars attracted more attention. Whisky was more freely offered and was lower. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 476 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets the trade was pretty good yesterday, beeves selling at slightly advanced rates over the previous week. There was a diminution of numbers, but the general good quality and heavy weights of the bullocks offered sufficed for the wants of butchers. Graziers took very few cattle for further feeding. Most of the cattle are now coming from the West. Prices averaged 8½c. ₰ lb., net, which is nearly 2c. ₰ lb. lower than one year ago. A few of the best cattle sold for 9½c.@10c. The yards were emptied before sundown....Milch Cows sell slowly. There are fewer coming in, but quite enough for milkmen's wants....Veals are abundant, and even lower than the low prices at which they sold last Wednesday. It was with difficulty that all could be disposed of. Sheep and Lambs are in good demand at ¼c. ₰ lb. higher prices than a week ago. None were left unsold....Hogs continue plenty. Some 2,000 remain unsold. Prices are about as last week.

The City's Mayor and the City's Money.

The Mayor says that he "is advised" that in spite of the recent act of the Legislature, he has still the power to remove the City Chamberlain "for cause," and that he has removed Mr. STOUT accordingly, or, at all events, requested him to consider himself removed. If it be really true that Mr. WOOD is acting under advice, and not solely in obedience to his own sweet will, we can assure him he is blessed with the safest counselors that ever whispered wisdom into a Mayoral ear. Whether it be that illustrious jurist who stands by him in his private trials—"Judge" DEAN—or his official guide, Judge BRONSON, who has expounded the law to him on this occasion, the conclusion arrived at is unquestionable. The oracle at Delphi never gave a response more thoroughly reliable. That the Mayor may remove the Comptroller "for cause," everybody will admit—the only difference of opinion that can possibly arise between "His Honor" and the rest of the community being as to what constitutes "cause." If Mr. STOUT were to draw the municipal balance from the bank, and leave with it for parts unknown, or if he were to pass his office hours in a state of insensibility over a whisky bottle, or were to burn down the City Hall, or bite off Alderman BOOLE'S nose, or fight TERENCE FARLEY for $100 a side in the Park at noon, or lend the City cash to "Dublin Tricks," we should all of us agree that there was cause for turning him out. But whether his refusing to pay interest on the municipal moneys in his possession, when none of his predecessors have ever done anything of the kind, at the mere orders of "His Honor the Mayor," is "cause" or not, is matter on which both "His Honor" and the community at large need to be still further "advised." The opinions of his private counselors will probably fully satisfy "His Honor's" own mind; but the public is much more obtuse than he, and will certainly need the united force of the Justices of the Supreme Court to batter a clear understanding of the matter into its head. "His Honor" will, no doubt, be patient with the stupid creature, when he remembers that "His Honor" was also "advised" by his private, particular counsel that the Metropolitan Police act was unconstitutional, and that he very foolishly rose in rebellion upon the strength of that very mistaken deliverance of the counsel aforesaid. We had hoped that his experience on that occasion would have inspired in him a little salutary distrust of legal opinions which declare "His Honor" or "to be competent to do whatever his envy, hatred or malice may suggest. But this is by no means the first time that we have given "His Honor" credit for a more teachable disposition than he really possesses.

Meanwhile we trust that Mr. STOUT will not be alarmed by the "dreadful aspect" of His Honor's counselors into abandoning his post. The public opinion of New-York, while it may have no fault in the world to find with the private character of the Mayor's new appointee, has a great deal of fault to find with any proposition which looks to a transfer of the public moneys from a Bank confessedly of the first class to another Bank as confessedly of the second class. That the Artisans' Bank within the limits of its own accustomed business is a worthy and respectable Bank there is no room to doubt; but the relative strength with the great financial community of one or another banking institution is a very important consideration for public officers seeking a custodian of the public funds. For the present, Mr. WARREN, the Deputy Comptroller, declining to act upon the bonds of the Mayor's Chamberlain, Mr. PLATT, all moneys paid in to the City, with the exception of those received at the Mayor's office, will continue to pass through the hands of the City Chamberlain, Mr. STOUT, into the Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller, on his return from Chicago will fortunately be in a position, therefore, to weigh not merely the Mayor's "cause" for shifting the City funds from a large bank to a little one; but also the "cause" of the objections raised against that operation by the great commercial, financial and taxpaying community of New-York.

Pugilism in the Palace.

Our English cousins are fearfully exercised about the Benicia Boy and the American eagle. They are spending almost as much time and paper to prove that TOM SAYERS either was not whipped, or ought not to have been whipped, or was whipped with the greatest possible difficulty, by his Yankee antagonist, as they have wasted in keeping up the national courage by showing that the French either never can invade England, or that if they should do so they will infallibly be annihilated among the hedges of Kent before they can so much as get a chance to pick off a minor canon from the towers of Canterbury Cathedral with one of their confounded *armes de précision*, or to astonish the old walls of Rochester Castle with a shot from one of their Napoleon guns.

The pertinacity with which the reputed leaders of English opinion insist upon discussing every detail, and fighting over in words every round of the disgusting "mill" at Farnborough; the exultation with which English merchants, English officers and English peers parade their "champion" in the most public places of the Empire, subscribe purses for him, write condoling letters to him, can only be interpreted and accounted for by the consideration that English vanity, smartly rapped over the knuckles on the 19th of April, is consoling itself after the fashion of bears in distress, by sucking its own paws. England has lost so much prestige in greater matters during the last few years, that the trivial circumstance of an English boxer's being found physically inferior to an American has evidently assumed in English eyes an importance ludicrously disproportionate to its real significance. After the Crimean military "crisis," and the defeat at the Redan, and the ridiculous naval promenade in the Baltic, and the calamities of the *Great Eastern*, and the diplomatic victories of France, and the Spanish war with Morocco, and the occupation of San Juan by a dare-devil Yankee General, and the numerous financial mishaps of a discreditable kind which have diversified the recent commercial history of Britain, from the crash of the Royal British Bank to the explosion of PULLINGER, our kinsmen over the sea may, perhaps, be forgiven for becoming a little touchy on the score of their reputation. They have been worsted by sea and land in so many divers ways and sundry manners that they clung with desperation to the ropes of the Prize-Ring. To be forced to "throw up the sponge" of CRIBB, and BROUGHTON, and Dutch SAM, and MENDOZA, and BELCHER, was too sharp a pang for British hearts to bear. We young people, on this side the Atlantic, are a little thoughtless in our vigorous youth; we do not sufficiently reflect that "blessings brighten as they take their flight;" and that our dear old friends of the "fast-anchored isle" may feel about their pugilistic fame as the Scotchwoman charitably felt for CHARLES I. when he was decapitated, that "though his head was na much of a head in itself, it was a gude deal to him, puir man." So that we ought not to be surprised at not yet hearing the last of TOM SAYERS from over the water. Here, we have looked at the matter in all its aspects, made up our minds about it, and dismissed it into history. We knew that the English—two thousand to sixty,—did everything in their power, by hoots and yells and cowardly insults, to discourage a young foreigner, disturb his nerves and paralyze his spirit, when he stood forth among them, on their own soil, to battle for a "belt" which they have offered for years with brutal bravado to the competition "of the world." We know that when their champion was fast succumbing to the superiority of his American challenger, the same English rushed madly in upon the fight, struck and reviled the too successful combatant, broke up "the lists of war," and hurled the whole field into confusion,—thereby clouding a little the intolerable glare of the Yankee victory, and also saving a considerable number of pounds sterling to English gamblers, high and low. We knew, further, that maddened, as we will charitably suppose, by the universal laughter with which the continent received the news of their pugilistic excitement, their pugilistic humiliation, and their pugilistic foul play, these worthy Englishmen have ever since been preaching sermons on the noble uses of hitting from the shoulder, and getting up subscriptions for their crippled human game-cock, and in a general way making the best of a bad business. And about all this we do not care one straw.

But when it comes to a sneer from the London *Times* at the American Minister for presenting a pair of HEENAN'S friends and backers at the Court of St. James, we must protest. It appears that Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS and Mr. GEORGE WILKES of New-York, described by the *Times* as "friends and backers" of the Benicia Boy, were presented to her Majesty by Mr. DALLAS, just as Mr. ASTOR, Mr. SEWARD and other New-Yorkers in England have been; and the *Times* asks with evident scorn, "why was HEENAN absent?" Moreover, the "leading journal" contumeliously parades a note written by one of these visitors of her Majesty, on the subject of HEENAN'S eyes after the fight, with no other possible object than to expose its slightly chaotic construction. And the plain inference accordingly is, that the American Minister has been guilty of a shocking impropriety in introducing to the palace these ungrammatical patrons of pugilism. The proverb tells us that a cat may look at a King; and our own experience assures us that a cabman may shake hands with a President. Why, then, may not a boxer's backers make their bow to the Queen? They cannot surely be disqualified by their contempt for LINDLEY MURRAY. Not a levee passes in St. James' without bringing before Her Majesty peers who care no more for their conjugations than they do for the decalogue. Lord MALMESBURY even vindicated, in an elaborate State Paper, the right of young men of family to spell "syntax" with an "i," and to omit the "b" from "doubt." Does the *Times* object to pugilism *per se?* But Mr. GULLEY, who came into notice by fighting the "Game Chicken," and afterwards finished GREGSON with such glory that he was driven off the field "in the barouche of a nobleman of sporting fame," was returned a member for Pontefract, and as such had a right to present himself at the palace of the GUELPHS. The *Times* must not comfort itself with the thought that if our boxers can sometimes fight, our envoys never know how to behave. In a country like England, where noble blood is rare, and few coronets are worn by men of really aristocratic descent, temporary position must open the doors of royalty. A prosperous tailor of Regent-street may sigh in vain on the wrong side of those golden gates, but, once elected to Parliament, he holds his open sesame. American citizens not branded with felony, and able to procure a cheap livery, are surely quite as well fitted to figure in those festive halls as the Siamese or Hindoos, of uncertain origin, who from time to time enlighten them. Our English friends are too nice by half. We venture to say that there is not an aspiring gentlemen in New-York who will refuse to visit Queen VICTORIA merely because the atmosphere of her palace has been breathed, not by professors, but by admirers of the pugilistic art from his own country.

The Chicago Convention.

The Republicans at Chicago already show, in the tenor of their preliminary proceedings, how much more fortunate they have been in the choice of their place of meeting than were the Democracy at Charleston. The genial influence of a free, active and sympathetic popution is making itself felt upon the delegates. Processions by day, dinners and serenades by night—the perpetual flutter of banners, and music of military bands—the glare of torchlights, and the fragrance of flowers—these are the accompaniments of the Republican councils. They cannot fail to excite the enthusiasm of the delegates, to make them feel that a great population is with them in their work; and by elating them with fresh hopes of victory in the contest upon which they are entering, to make them more forbearing about personal preferences, and less disposed to risk the glittering prize which seems within their grasp by any extravagant devotion to this or that particular leader. There is no danger that the Convention at Chicago will break up like the Convention at Charleston. The strongest candidate of the Democracy at Charleston represented a principle upon which the political existence of his party absolutely depends; and to sacrifice him, therefore, would have been for those who supported him an act of political suicide. The strongest candidate of the Republicans, on the contrary, stands out from his competitors rather on a question of phraseology than on any peculiarity of convictions essential to the success of Republicanism. The individuality of Mr. DOUGLAS was his main strength at Charleston. The individuality of Mr. SEWARD is his main weakness at Chicago. The Democrats could not take Mr. DOUGLAS without his measures. The Republicans are perfectly ready to take Mr. SEWARD'S measures without Mr. SEWARD. In this state of things it would be idle to attempt to foresee the result of a contest which turns on no vital point. Mr. SEWARD'S friends are urging him with united and determined front. The dissenters from this body—enemies they can hardly be called—are casting about in some uncertainty for a man who shall unite all the qualities which they separately admire in the New-York Senator, without the peculiarities of position which to each of them make that Senator seem an unavailable candidate. The heat and burden of the day will consequently fall upon the opposition to Mr. SEWARD, rather than upon his supporters.

Massachusetts has given a Chairman to the Republicans, as she did to the Democrats, and Mr. ASHMUN is understood to be friendly to Mr. SEWARD, though by no means unwavering in his devotion; and he can hardly be expected to press upon the Convention with the pertinacious partisanship which carried Mr. CUSHING upon the rocks at Charleston.

Wise for the Presidency.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by Gov. WISE'S son, informs the Democrats of the North that their only possible chance of victory lies in nominating Gov. WISE for the Presidency, and JOSEPH LANE for the Vice-Presidency; that these gentlemen will carry "all the Southern States, and Pennsylvania, Indiana, New-York, Oregon and California," and thus secure the victory, and that nobody else can accomplish as much. We think that so much as this leaves the Baltimore Convention very little to do. They have but to nominate these gentlemen and adjourn. We hope, however, the Ex-Governor will be able to get along without New-York, as we greatly fear there may be some difficulty in securing this State for him. There is a small knot of miserable fanatics here, who are possessed with the idea that Gov. WISE is wanting in common sense; in fact, some of them go so far as to say that he has, in his public capacity on divers occasions, behaved in a manner strongly indicative of downright lunacy. The influence of these men at a general election is likely to be very great in spite of their individual insignificance, and we candidly confess we believe that their views of the ex-Governor, in spite of the present admiration for him, would prevail in the long run, and lead to his losing the State. As we are loth, however, to have a person of Mr. WISE'S tact, taste, judgment, discretion, eloquence, and military genius consigned to the shades of private life without a struggle, we are willing to give the *Enquirer* a hint, which we trust it will take in good part. We strongly recommend the substitution on the ticket of FERNANDO WOOD for JOSEPH LANE for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. WOOD is the great leader of the New-York Democracy. He has the State under his thumb. Nothing but his love for the office of Mayor has prevented his being Governor half a dozen times. We feel pretty confident the Vice-Presidency would tempt "His Honor" to abandon his beloved municipal duties for a wider sphere of usefulness; and with WOOD as his colleague, Gov. WISE would sweep the State. The rural districts are to a man enthusiastic admirers of the Mayor, and that admiration has, if possible, been increased by his imposing attitude at Charleston, and his commanding eloquence in Connecticut. We of the City should be reluctant enough to have "His Honor" go, but we are geometricians enough to know that the whole is greater than a part, and that when the Union demands him, it is the duty of New-York to deliver him up.

The District-Attorney and the Law's Delays.

We are told that the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned on Tuesday without doing any business, owing to the continued absence of Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY, though several manslaughter cases remain to be disposed of. We commented two days ago upon the delay in bringing MACDONALD to trial, caused by what we must regard as the remissness of this same official. Mr. WATERBURY pleads that he has not time to take the ordinary measures for bringing even murderers before a jury, and yet he has time to go to Charleston to attend an electioneering Convention, and stays away so long that the Courts have to adjourn over, and lose a term, without doing any business at all. If it be really true that one District-Attorney is not sufficient to bring criminals to justice, all that is to be said is that we must have as many as will be sufficient, because criminals must be brought to justice somehow. The matter is not one upon which we can economize, or which we can afford to postpone. We may remark, however, that we think Mr. WATERBURY'S experience would hardly furnish a good reason for making any such change, as he, by his own account, in his letter to the Board of Supervisors two months ago, charges himself, in addition to his duties as public prosecutor, with the task of reforming criminals and pardoning them before trial. He says it is his duty to make such inquiry into each case as will enable him to judge whether the culprit will be improved by having his offence hushed up, or in other words by being "let off," and he mentioned several cases in which the exercise of this discretionary power had been attended with the happiest results.

There are, however, two objections to its exercise. One is that he does not legally possess it; and the second is that it is liable to the grossest abuse, and in several cases has been grossly and scandalously so abused. It is, moreover, a power which no community can, with the least regard for its own safety, allow any one man to exercise, as Mr. WATERBURY exercises it, privately, and without rendering any account. If criminals are to be examined before trial, with a view to trying the effect of clemency on their characters, a Board ought to be appointed for the purpose, and the burden taken off the shoulders of the District-Attorney, so that he may give his undivided attention to the prosecution of irreclaimable offenders.

A friend of Mr. WATERBURY writes to us that the law's delay in the case of MACDONALD was attributable only to the immense space of country which had to be traversed and the vast amount of time which had to be consumed in taking depositions and examining witnesses as to the previous character and ways of the accused person. Some of these witnesses dwelt in remote forest countries of the Southwest, and were described only by their sex and color. As an explanation of the law's delay this is very well, but as an excuse it is only to be likened to that of Dr. JOHNSON'S friend, who, when he was rebuked for being drunk, pleaded the great quantity of liquor he had imbibed. We do not know that the trial of QUIMBO APPO was delayed long enough to allow the purlieus of Hong-Kong and the valley of the Hoang-Ho to be thoroughly examined for testimony to the idiosyncrasies and habits of that interesting oriental.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—We have reason to believe that the office of Postmaster of New-York has been offered by the President to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of this City, and that it has been accepted by that gentleman. The offer is not more creditable to the Administration than is the acceptance of it to Mr. DIX. It was of the first importance that no ordinary politician—no mere seeker after office, or political janissary—should be put into a position just vacated by a catastrophe which has so signally illustrated the demoralizing tendencies of the disgraceful system which has of late years reigned over all our political appointments. The ruin and shame in which the late incumbent of this important office has at last expiated his own recklessness and the equally criminal indifference or complicity of his superiors have so shocked and startled the public mind, that no appointment less unimpeachable than this of Mr. DIX could have been wisely ventured by the most corrupt of Federal Governments. And Mr. DIX has given proof of good citizenship in consecrating his high reputation and conceded ability to the reorganization of an office which it will doubtless try his patience, his temper and his judgment to the utmost to rescue from the chaos into which its affairs have been permitted to fall.

Minor Topics.

—That Republican dog, of which the *Tribune* some time since told us a tale, has recently been in high feather, or rather in high hair. We have repeatedly noticed him, of late, standing in the Park, and wagging his tail in indication of eminent satisfaction as he regarded the sable sign which now surmounts the *Tribune* buildings. There it stands, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," black, unrelievedly black, the very embodiment of the color which he adores. All that is required to make the thing complete is a little wool. We hope that the dogged complacency of the Republican dog will not be subjected to curtailment by any indication of letters; his tail would undoubtedly wag on forever in an ecstasy of joy to know that the artist employed by the *Tribune* before the completion of his labors "died, and made no sign."

—Congressional Reports are generally needlessly long, as well as peculiarly uninteresting. An improvement in this department of newspapeidom seems to have been introduced by the New-Orleans *Courier*. The following brief but complete report appears in that paper under the head of "Congress.' We translate from the French. "Neither branch had anything to do, the Senate did it and adjourned; the House discussed with eloquence how to do it."

—In the present condition of Europe the movement of straws is watched with jealous interest. Thus Gen. CHANGARNIER left Paris for a few days. It was immediately surmised that his mission was political, and concerned the antagonistical powers. Has he gone to fight for the despotism of Naples or that of Rome, asked the Parisian *flaneurs?* The answer seems to be that he has simply gone on a pleasure excursion.

—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has given the public *Notes on Nursing*. Most married men have heard notes on the same subject from younger birds.

—A Washington reporter says that our Oriental guests "use their knives and forks with remarkble ease." He, of course, means—Japanese.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Conclusion of the Speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate.

A REPLY FROM GENERAL DAVIS.

An Idle Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

The House Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Branch, John Cochrane, Morris of Pennsylvania, Davis of Maryland, have waited on the Japanese to extend them an invitation to visit the Capitol. But they declined at present, fixing no time for that purpose, nor will they reply to the municipal invitation of the Committee of New-York and elsewhere before they have been received by the President. They are particularly observant of etiquette.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

A communication was received from the Interior Department relative to the Indian depredations in California.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Kansas, without recommendation. He gave notice that he would introduce several amendments, designed to protect the rights of the people of the several States, and to carry out in good faith the treaties with the Indian tribes. Made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) Saturday next was set apart for the District business.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Postmaster-General inform the Senate when the Post-office Department first had knowledge of the alleged defalcation in the New-York Post-office, and whether the Sixth Auditor had faithfully carried out the provisions of the act of March, 1851. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to regulate public contracts.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Oregon and Washington War bill. Made the special order for Monday week.

The consideration of the bill for the relief of ANSON DART was resumed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. LANE rejoined, saying it was an attempt on the part of the claimant to filch money from the Treasury. He charged him with neglecting duties while Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that DART had made thirteen reaties.

Mr. LANE—Yes, and the Senate looked into them and found them worthless, and never acted on them.

Without further action, the special order, being the Overland Mail bill, was taken up and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS' resolution came up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) expressed his thanks for the courtesy shown in allowing him to postpone his remarks till to-day, and feared that he might be unable to say all he wished to-day, in consequence of a sudden attack of a disease contracted some years ago, in speaking in the open air, defending these principles. He should proceed to defend his action in certain cases, and referred first to what is known as the Chase amendment to the Kansas bill. Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the bill under which "The people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of Slavery therein." This was precisely the same in legal effect as the amendment offered to the Compromise measures of 1850 by Mr. CHASE. When this amendment was offered by Mr. CHASE, it stood in the position of an amendment to an amendment. Mr. PRATT, of Maryland, appealed to Gov. CHASE to receive an additional amendment by putting in the word "introduce," so that it would read, "The people of the Territory may prohibit or introduce Slavery." This was objected to as out of order by Mr. SEWARD, and was not received. [Part of the remarks of Mr. PRATT, of Maryland, was read.] This left the amendment of Mr. CHASE to be voted upon, and it was rejected, because the words offered by Gov. PRATT were not accepted; and yet, in the face of these facts, this vote has been cited against him (Mr. DOUGLAS) and he has been charged with being unwilling to allow the bill to act either against or for Slavery in the Territories. The debates show that the intention of the bill was to allow the people to do as they chose. The record shows that Mr. SHIELDS appealed to Mr. CHASE to receive the amendment of Gov. PRATT, so as to make it a fair test.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) read from the speech of Mr. BADGER, and the vote by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed—Thus it will be seen that Mr. CHASE'S amendment was rejected, because it did not leave the people free to act on the subject of Slavery, either to introduce or prohibit, and these reasons were assigned by Southern men, and if these who cited this vote against him had read the debates, they proved exactly the reverse of what they charge. It has also been cited against him that he had voted against the Trumbull amendment to what was called the Toombs bill, as an evidence that he was inconsistent. [The amendment was read.] The amendment was to declare that in the bill for the admission of Kansas it was the intent and meaning of Congress to allow the people either to introduce or exclude Slavery, as they see fit and proper. This amendment was rejected on two grounds; one was it was irrelevant as appended to a state bill, and the other ground was that it was an act of usurpation by Congress to attempt to adjudicate the meaning of that territorial bill, that it belonged to the courts to decide as to the meaning, and not to the Senate and House of Representatives. No man intimated that the amendment did not contain the true meaning of the Kansas bill, but they said they would not by act of Congress expound the bill. [Extracts of the debates were read, and the vote by which it was rejected—11 to 34.] Thus it appears that those who voted for the Trumbull amendment declared it was the true intent and meaning of the bill, but they assigned as a reason that it was irrelevant and an usurpation of power. Mr. BAYARD said it was nothing more or less than an attempt to give a judicial exposition, by Congress, to the Constitution, and that it was a usurpation of judicial power; and yet we have here resolutions now under debate, on which Congress is called to act, and to adjudicate this identical question. The object of these resolutions is, to ask the Senate to decide this very question, which Mr. BAYARD, in 1856, denounced as beyond the constitutional authority of the Senate, and as an act of usurpation; and gentlemen stood here silent, and heard Mr. BAYARD denounce that attempt, who are now called upon to decide that very question which, by the Kansas bill, was referred to the Courts, and banished from Congress forever, and which they pledged themselves never to decide. He would hold them to their pledges to leave this question alone. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. HUNTER) declared that the intent and understanding of the Kansas bill was that one point was referred to the Courts, and that was the limitation of the Constitution on the authority of a Territorial Legislature. And the Senator not only made that statement then, but again in February of last year he quoted that very speech as a true expoition of the meaning of the bill, and reaffirmed it as his sentiments. Now the Senate is called on, in violation of the meaning and pledges of the Kansas bill, to decide that very question. He submitted whether this was carrying out the true intent and meaning of that act. In the debate on this Toombs bill his colleague, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) put the question to him whether or not the Territorial Legislature had the power to exclude Slavery. His opinions on that subject had been heard over and over again, and he did not choose to answer the question, and referred him to the Judiciary to ascertain whether the power existed. He believed the power did exist; others believed differently, and they agreed to refer it to the Judiciary and abide by their decision; and true to his agreement, he referred his colleague to the Courts to find out. The fact that he referred him to the Court had been cited against him as evidence that he did not think the power existed, but after the evidence adduced yesterday and the debates just read, no man has an excuse for not know

Leave the whole subject be banished forever from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and referred to the Territories, with the right to appeal to the Court, and there is an end of the controversy. Mr. Douglas said that he should then proceed to show that the President understood this question when he signed the Kansas bill. [An extract from President Pierce's Message of 1855 was read.] President Pierce then speaks of this bill as adopting the great principle of Popular Sovereignty in the States, and also in the "incipient States." He unquestionably referred to the Territories as "incipient States," and used the words "popular sovereignty" as embracing the rights of the people in the States. When the Senator from Mississippi said this doctrine had its first trial on the plains of Kansas and bore its first fruits there, and described its legitimate fruits as resulting in anarchy, violence, bloodshed and every imaginable evil, and President Pierce says these acts were abuses of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and abuses of the act, and the principle itself is by no means responsible for these abuses, all he (Mr. Douglas) had to say in answer to the allegation of the Senator is, that by the authority of the Chief under whom he held the high office of Secretary of War, they were abuses. He was amazed that the Senator should cite abuses and frauds which occurred in violation of this principle, under the Administration of which he was a ruling spirit, as evidence that the principle which brought that Administration into existence was a vicious and dangerous one. He thought the Senator had given in his adhesion to the doctrine, and that he looked with pleasure on the passage of the Nebraska Act as a measure of value to the Southern States, and that he would have been the first to defend it; but we find he takes pleasure in citing these very abuses in justification of his course when he fought the principle, and in verification of what he told us before the South agreed to acquiesce. He should pass on to the next chapter in the history of this principle of non-intervention, which will be found in the proceedings of the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856. All will remember that Alabama sent delegates to Cincinnati, demanding that the Platform should be made first, and then furnishing an *ultimatum* which, if not acceded to, they would withdraw. That was, that the Convention should recognize the principle of non-intervention. That was incorporated into the Platform in language so explicit no one could misunderstand it. [A portion of the Platform was read.] The Convention affirmed the doctrine in the plainest language. The Platform also declares that the same principle was affirmed by both parties in 1852, showing that the party understood in 1856 that the Convention which nominated Pierce in 1852 had affirmed the same doctrine of non-intervention, and they also declare that the principle was correctly applied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that it was the great Conservative principle on which alone the peace and perpetuity of the Union could be preserved. These were declared at Cincinnati unanimously. The vote was taken by States, and every delegation from every State was unanimous. There was not one man from Mississippi protesting against this principle, nor from Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, or from any other Southern State. But we are now to be told that the platform which was adopted by the unanimous vote in 1856, is so unsound and so rotten four years after as to justify the very States adopting it then in breaking up the party, because we insist upon adhering to it now. Not only did the party unanimously affirm this doctrine in 1856, but the candidates accepted on that platform, with a construction which they themselves put upon it, and which is the same as he (Mr. Douglas) has ever placed upon it. [Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance was read.] Mr. Buchanan not only accepted on the platform, but he was kind enough to tell the people what it meant, and that it meant "that the people of a Territory like those of a State should decide for themselves whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits." This was Squatter Sovereignty in its broadest form. Mr. Buchanan told the people that Slavery could not exist there unless the people of the Territory said so, and it should exist if they did say so. He was elected on that construction of the platform. He (Mr. Douglas) did not ask for that construction; he only asked that it be re-adopted, and let it construe itself. But Mr. Buchanan was sound on that platform in 1856, with a construction identical with that which is now denounced as heresy. The distinguished gentleman who was nominated on the same ticket, understood the platform in the same way, and after the nomination he returned to his home at Lexington, Kentucky. And when his neighbors assembled to congratulate him on his good fortune, Mr. Breckinridge made a speech in reply, showing how he understood the Kansas bill and the Cincinnati platform. [Part of Mr. Breckinridge's Lexington speech was read.] He (Mr. Douglas) stood on that platform now; and as he had had difficulty in harmonizing with his political friends with respect to a platform, he now tendered them Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance and Mr. Breckinridge's Lexington speech of acceptance, letting each one construe it for himself. He would not dot an "i" or cross a "t." Will gentlemen take their own language? He was willing to be accommodating. He would not insist on a platform taken from his own speeches or writings, but he could pick them up all over the Senate and all over the country, from speeches and writings of those who are now arraigning him as not being sound on the Slavery question. [Applause in galleries.] He spoke of these things with entire respect, and not for the purpose of condemnation, or placing any man in a false position. If these gentlemen stand now where they did in 1856, he was with them. If they do not, then the question arises, Who has changed? He did not complain if they had changed; but he had a right to ask that they would furnish him with those arguments and reasons which induced the change in their minds, in order that he might correct his errors too, if indeed he were in error. He did not believe in never changing; and though he claimed a very consistent record as a public man, he had modified his opinions on many questions, and took more pleasure in retracting an error than in persevering in it. All he asked was that gentlemen who have taken a step forward or backward would forgive him for not following them until convinced that they ought to have taken the step. The country was well informed that he was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories in 1858, because he uttered at Freeport the identical sentiments contained in the letters of acceptance of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge in 1856. His heresy consisted in uttering the same sentiments that he uttered in 1850, in 1854, and 1856, and which he was known to have held for many years. He did not complain of the removal. If his opinions were so heretical that he did not fairly represent the opinions of the Senate, it was right. But when they displaced him for this reason, do not charge him with changing, when the fact is they have changed. At the end of eleven years he was removed for holding the identical opinions he held when he was selected as the Chairman of that Committee, and he thought the facts ought to be stated truly. They should have said, "We have got tired of this doctrine of non-intervention, it didn't work to suit us. It has not yielded such practical fruits on the plains of Kansas as we anticipated, and we have concluded to abandon it and go back to the old doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Yancey in 1848, and rejected by an almost unanimous vote." It was painful to find such differences between himself and friends. They were determined to make new tests to determine his orthodoxy. He should not and did not recognize the right of a caucus of the Senate or House to prescribe new tests for the Democratic Party. Senators are not chosen for the purpose of making party platforms. Under our political system there has grown up an organization known as the National Convention, composed of delegates elected fresh from the people, who once in four years establish a platform and select nominees for the party. The Cincinnati platform was the only authoritative platform of the party until the Charleston Convention met. He had stood firmly and faithfully by the Cincinnati Platform, looking confidently to see it reaffirmed at Charleston. They had all agreed to appeal to Charleston as the council to settle the differences. The representatives of the party assembled at Charleston, and after three days' debate the party determined by an overwhelming majority in favor of a readoption of the Cincinnati Platform. Now, he was no longer a heretic; he was no longer an outlaw from the Democratic Party; he was no longer a rebel against Democratic power. The Charleston Convention repudiated this new test contained in the caucus resolutions, by a vote of 27 majority to affirm the Cincinnati Platform; so that he was sustained by the party so far as the Platform was concerned. The question now is whether the Senator from Mississippi will again acquiesce in the decision of his party, or is he going to retire from the party, and bolt its nomination to break it up, because the party has concluded not to change from its position of 1856? Were his friends around him going to desert the party because the party has not changed as suddenly as they have? The country has often been told that he and his friends in Illinois were not acting in harmony with the Democratic organization. They had replied that they would appeal to the National Convention to ascertain who constitute the Democratic Party in Illinois—whether the organization that sustained him, or the Federal office-holders that acted with the Republicans against him? The office-holders sent their Delegates to Charleston, and the regular organization sent theirs. The Convention proceeded, with great carefulness and integrity, to decide, and they decided, by a unanimous vote, that the Federal office-holders of Illinois did not belong to the Democratic Party. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] So far, then, as these National Democrats of Illinois are concerned, the party has unanimously decided at Charleston that they do not belong to it. The party also decided, said Mr. Douglas, by a majority of the whole electoral college, that I was the choice of the Democratic Party for President of the United States, giving me fifty votes over all the other candidates combined, and yet my Democracy is questioned. [Laughter.] So far as I am individually concerned, I want no further or higher indorsement. I have arraigned no man, have intended to proscribe no man for differing with me. I have at all times said I was willing to appeal to the great council of the party when they assembled in National Convention to decide these questions. They have decided them in my favor on all points, platform, organization, and least of all, the individual. I say least of all, for my friends who know me best, know that I had no personal design or personal desire or wish for the nomination. They know I would prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years to being President. They know my name would never have been tendered at Charleston except for the attempt to proscribe me as a heretic unsound to be Chairman of a Committee in the body where I sat. I was forced to allow my name to go there. I will now say that had any gentleman, friend or foe, received a majority of the votes in that Convention over me, the lightning would have carried the message withdrawing my name before the Convention. I have not just enough for office to be the nominee against the known wishes and first choice of a majority of my party. In the instant that Franklin Pierce had a majority of votes, the telegraph carried my message congratulating him as the first choice of the party; and it was read in the Convention before the vote was announced. In 1856, Mr. Douglas said, when Mr. Buchanan received a majority, he sent a message to his friends to withdraw his name and make the nomination unanimous. He would scorn to be the standard bearer of any party if he was not the choice of the party; but he did rejoice that the old Democratic Party determined to adhere to the great principle of non-intervention by the Federal Government with the domestic affairs of distant Territories. It was a pleasant duty to defend this glorious old party against those who would destroy it, because the party will not change its platform to suit their purposes. The leadership of this attempt to destroy the party was well entrusted to appropriate hands, for no man possessed the requisite qualities in a higher degree than the gifted Yancey, who has a right to feel proud of the achievement he won at Charleston. In 1848 he proclaimed the same doctrine, but failed. He boldly and gallantly entered his protest, and withheld his assent to the support of the nominee, because he believed the South should insist on the doctrine of intervention. In 1856 he concluded to submit, but very soon he came to the conclusion that this great Democratic Party was not competent to preserve and maintain the rights of the South under the Constitution, and he came to the conclusion it was time for them to institute some other organization for the maintenance of Southern rights. That he was conscientious in his views he (Mr. Douglas) did not doubt, but he thought those views would lead to a dissolution of the Union. [Mr. Yancey's letter to Mr. Slaughter was read.] It is due to Mr. Yancey to state this was intended as a private letter; but was published and severely commented on by the editor of the Richmond *South*, (Mr. Pryor,) when Mr. Yancey made an explanation in another letter. He had been unable to procure a copy of the whole of this latter letter, but had found a long extract in the *National Intelligencer*, of Sept. 4, 1858. In the first part of this letter Mr. Yancey says he cannot trust such States as Delaware, regarding her as Anti-Slavery, in which he differs very much from the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) who thinks Delaware has such an interest in Slavery that he is willing to break up the Democratic Party in order to save it. He cannot trust Maryland because she keeps an Abolitionist in Congress; nor Missouri, because she sustained a Free-Soiler; nor Tennessee, because she kept an Abolitionist in the Senate so long; nor Kentucky, because for so many years she sustained such free-soilers as Clay and Crittenden. [Laughter in galleries.] He does not name Virginia, and then he proceeds to give his reasons for separating the cotton States. [The extract was read.] He does not ask the border States to join the Southern Confederacy at first. He asks the Old Dominion to remain with us, in order that she may distract and annoy us for the benefit of those who went out; and perhaps, after a time, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri would be sound enough to come into the Southern Confederacy. If they did good service in such a manner as to be entitled to his respect, then they might be taken into the Confederacy of the cotton States. This plan he tells us we were not to be acted on at once. They must retain their place and influence in the Democratic Party, and then be ready to have more influence by precipitating this result upon the party. A part of the plan was to pretend to be Democrats, and at the proper time to plunge the Cotton States into revolution. What was the auspicious moment? Was it the Charleston Convention? Was that the proper time? The history of the event shows that Mr. Yancey then acted up to his programme, as laid down in his letters. At the proper time he precipitated the Cotton States into a revolution, and led them out of the Convention. The programme was carried out to the letter, leaving in the Convention those unsound States which he could not trust, such as Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland. A part of Delaware followed him out, but they came to the conclusion that Delaware was not big enough to divide, and her champion retired and came back to the Northern Confederacy. Was it to keep watch? Is Delaware to be received into Mr. Yancey's Southern Confederacy after a while? Will Tennessee be permitted to come in, now she has got free soil? Will he allow Kentucky to join when she sends here such Abolitionists as Clay and Crittenden? I beg pardon of the Senator from Kentucky (turning to Mr. Crittenden) for repeating it. The gallant Senator from Kentucky an Abolitionist and a Free-Soiler! A man whose fame is as wide as civilization, and whose patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution was never exceeded by anybody! [Applause in the galleries.] I wish to God the whole American people were just such Abolitionists as Clay and Crittenden. [Renewed applause.]

The Chair stated if the applause was repeated the galleries must be cleared.

Mr. Douglas resumed. He would not say Mr. Yancey and his associates meant disunion. It was said that the orders of Gen. Scott before the battle of Cerro Gordo were a complete history of the battle after it was fought, and so the programme of Mr. Yancey, published two years ago, is a truthful history of the secession movement at Charleston. He had not the idea that all those who united with him in maturing these measures concurred in the objects to which they inevitably led; but what were Mr. Yancey's measures? They were to insist on a platform identical with the caucus resolutions which the Senate is now asked to adopt. He did not suppose the gentlemen now advocating these in the Senate mean or desire disunion. He acquitted every man of such a purpose, but such a platform insisted upon would lead directly to a dissolution of the Union. This platform demands Congressional intervention in the Territories for Slavery, in certain events. In the event that the people of the Territory do not want Slavery, and will not provide by law for its introduction and protection, Congress is to pledge itself to pass laws to force the people to have it. So long as the people want Slavery, they are willing to let them alone, but when they do not want it, then Congress will intervene to force Slavery on an unwilling people. On the other hand, the Republican Party are also for intervention in certain conditions. They are for non-intervention just so long as the people do not want Slavery, and say so, by law, but whenever the people of the Territories say by their Legislature they do want Slavery, then the Republicans are for intervening to deprive them of it. Each of you is in favor of intervening for your own section, and against it when non-intervention benefits you. There is no difference between the principle of Intervention at the North and the South. Each asserts the duty of Congress to force institutions on an unwilling people, and each denies the right of self-government to the people of a Territory. Each appeals to the passions, prejudices and ambition of its own section, against the peace and harmony of the whole country. Let this doctrine of North and South become a rallying point of two great parties, and there will be two sectional parties divided by that line which separates the Free from the Slave-holding States, and then will come the irrepressible conflict of which we have heard so much. Mr. Douglas referred to the fact that there was a bill from the House repealing the slave code established in New-Mexico, and side by side with it was a resolution to repeal the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas. The doctrine of the Democratic Party, as proclaimed in 1848, 1852, 1856, and last at Charleston in 1860, is to resist both of these propositions.

He stood on the Democratic doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, tauntingly called "Squatter Sovereignty. Under it the people of New-Mexico protected and established Slavery. In 1849 and 1850 the South only asked up to 36° 30', and non-intervention had since given them Slavery up to 38°. The South would never have got one inch of slave territory except under the operation of the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty." Was it not likely that if portions of Mexico were acquired they would become slave territory under the doctrine of non-intervention. Why then appeal from the people to Congress? An Anti Slavery Congress would give Slavery the protection the wolf gives to the lamb. It was the most fatal scheme for the South that could be possibly devised. Mr. Douglas then caused to be read a long letter of Alexander H. Stephens, dated May 9, 1860, fully sustaining him, (Douglas,) and the doctrine of non-intervention, and opposing the course of the Southern seceders from Charleston, Mr. Douglas concluded by urging the doctrine of non-intervention as the only platform upon which they could stand. It was not susceptible of two constructions, as had been said. The only difference was as to the judicial question, which would be settled by the Courts. He examined the Tennessee platform, which was said to be one on which the party could unite, and said it was liable to two constructions. He wanted no double dealing. He wanted them to stand on the Cincinnati Platform as all had understood it. We only differed on a law point. Let the Court decide that. The Charleston Convention rejected the majority report and reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform. The decrees of the Convention should be respected and the nominees supported. Only in that way could the party be preserved. Should the majority surrender to the minority? The test was to be kept up by bolters and seceders against those who remained faithful and the majority were to permit the minority to nominate. That was a sort of olive branch held out. After the minority had succeeded by aid of the submissive majority, no quarter was to be shown, not one of them was to be Chairman of a Committee or a Cabinet officer or a Collector of a port, or even a lighthouse keeper. He could not find a wretch mean enough to accept a nomination on such terms. They of the majority were willing to show quarter, and these differences should not separate them. If he was shown to be wrong, it would only prove that they were better lawyers, not better Democrats, than he was. The fate of the American people was involved in this issue. If the doctrine of Intervention prevailed, the "irrepressible conflict" would continue until one section was subdued by the other, or obliged to separate in order to live quietly. Non-intervention is the only principle that will enable us to live together harmoniously. It is the only banner under which all conservative men can unite.

Mr. Hale moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet to-morrow at 2 P. M., as he understood there would be a reception of the Japanese to-morrow.

Motion lost by yeas 17, nays 27.

Mr. Davis said that when the Senator from Illinois rose to speak he said that he intended to answer the indictment of "not done so." He (Douglas) had declared association with Clay, but he (Davis) would show that that association did not belong to him. The old Jackson party, too, would be surprised to hear that Henry Clay was a leader of the Democratic Party. The Senator's speech was a medley of arrangements of men for ten years past, and he had rudely refused to allow his misstatements to be corrected. He set out with arraigning everybody's consistency. He arraigned not only individuals but States. What had all this to do with the question? Nothing! It was a mere pretext to indulge in idle declamation and to excite sympathy for himself as a persecuted man. He asked him (Douglas) if he (Davis) had ever proposed, supposing his wing of the party successful, to exclude the other wing from all possession of office.

Mr. Douglas said as he had been proscribed, he supposed his friends were included.

Mr. Davis reminded him that when he was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, he (Mr. Davis) offered him the Chairmanship of the Committee he held. He took Mr. Douglas to task for assuming regal airs, and dictating to the Democracy the Platform on which he would consent to be elected. He explained the doctrine of Mr. Cass and that of Mr. Douglas, to show that they were different; that that of the former was logical, and that of the latter was not so. The Senator from Illinois had shown himself profoundly ignorant of the affairs of Mississippi in his history of events that had occurred there. It was not true that Mississippi, in 1851, indorsed the doctrine of non-intervention. The Southern Rights party of that State were not the secession party. His votes in Congress were in pursuance of the instructions of his State. Other questions were involved in the canvass of 1850 besides compromise measures. When the State Convention of Mississippi met it was composed of a majority of the so-called Submissionists. It passed resolutions which did not sustain the views as expressed by the Senator from Illinois. Mr. Davis then referred to the action of the Charleston seceders, and denied Mr. Douglas' statement that they contemplated disunion. He opposed the proposed arrangement that two sections of the Party should ignore their divisions, await the decision of the Supreme Court, and in the meantime divide the spoils. Every man was bound to have an opinion, and he should boldly declare his principles, and not seek to mislead or deceive the people. The Senator from Illinois, like a witness on the stand, who commenced at the deluge, had gone over a vast extent of ground, but had not come down to the present time. The Supreme Court had made all the decision it could make on a political question, and it was now necessary that public men should declare their sentiments. The Supreme Court had passed upon the political question at issue.

Without concluding, the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

On motion of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General to communicate to the House, at as early a period as possible, all the facts and circumstances relative to the defalcation of Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster of New-York, stating the particular time said defalcation commenced, its progress, when it first became known to the Postmaster-General, the aggregate amount, and, if any, what legal proceedings or prosecution have been instituted, and to what amount the Government has been secured by bond or otherwise.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. He submitted statistical information.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) made an ineffectual effort to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the President's protest.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the additional safety of the passengers of vessels, propelled wholly or in part by steam.

Various amendments were proposed and discussed, when the further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Post office Deficiency bill. Various amendments were discussed and made, when the bill was reported to the House. No definite action was taken. Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Mammoth Ferry Boat.—The Jersey City Ferry Company have in course of construction at Burtiss' ship yard, Red-Hook Point, L. I., a mammoth ferry-boat to be added to their line. She will be 205 feet in length, 33½ feet beam, and about 850 tons burden. She will be supplied with a beam-engine, the cylinder 45 inches diameter and 11 feet stroke. The boiler and engine are in course of construction at Birdsick's foundry, Jersey City. The launch is to take place about the middle of July, and she is to be entirely completed about the 1st of October next. This boat will be 22 feet longer than the ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, and by far the largest ferry-boat in the world.

Hoboken City Common Council.—The Hoboken Common Council last evening made the following appointments for the ensuing year: For Corporation Printer, A. O. Evans, publisher of the Hudson County *Democrat*; Corporation Attorney, Frederick B. Ogden. The Board then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, May 24.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Literary—Poetry; The Going of My Bride; Humboldt's Gossip, with Extracts; Philosophy of Whist; Margaret Fuller; Miscellaneous Selections.

Agricultural—Farm-Work for the Season.

The Japanese Embassy—Full particulars of the reception.

Political—The National Union Convention; Speech of Hon. John Bell, &c.

Religious—Religious Movements; Anniversaries.

Congress—Proceedings of the week.

Methodist General Conference—The New Rule on Slavery; Debates on Slavery.

Editorials—Articles on current topics.

Minor Topics—Paragraphs on current subjects.

Europe—The Truth of the Prize Fight; the Latest News; the London *Times* on the Japanese in America.

Mexico—Latest News from Vera Cruz and the Capital.

Summaries of News—Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence; the Post-office Defalcation, Suicide of Macdonald, &c.

Literary and Art Items, Personal gossip, Markets, fully reported, Money Matters, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing; price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2 per annum. Ten copies to one address, $10.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Chairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

A Medicinal Whisky.
As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky, and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle, and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
Sold by every druggist in this and surrounding cities.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists,
Nos. 161, 380, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No 24 Old-slip.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese
ROOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

"Eureka Sewing Machines."
Price $50, complete; gauges attached.
Parties not having full amount accommodated. An examination solicited. Office No. 493 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use."—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $50. No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

John B. Dunham,
OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 15 to 65 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroads, bridges, depots, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, and anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint.
HIGGS & BEATS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & Co., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

To Start Right for a Successful One Needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', 308 Broadway, will give the needed advice.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in the City. Beautiful Straw Goods for misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Persons Who are in Want of Good Spring and Summer Clothing, for either men or boys, are invited to examine our very desirable assortment before purchasing. Our improved facilities in space and light for examining goods, will be found very advantageous to buyers.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO
No. 807 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
A perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

Public Speakers and Vocalists.—A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are preëminently the best. Sold by all druggists.

Broadway Rubber Emporium Removed from No 459 Broadway to No. 603 Broadway, fourth door below Bouston-st. Exclusively in India Rubber Goods. Everything in the line.

Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

Knapp—Sears.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16 at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Mr. Edward J. Knapp to Miss Matilda, daughter of the late Kilmilea H. Sears, Esq., all of this City.

Seymour—Livingston.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev John N. Lewis, Rev. Erastus Seymour to Marie, daughter of Hon. E. R. Livingston.

Haviland—Terry.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday evening, May 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Hamrel, Mr. Gilbert D. Haviland, of New York, to Miss Emeline Terry, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Lidgerwood—Cutter.—In Morristown N. J., on Tuesday, May 15, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. S. Cornell, Mr. John H. Lidgerwood, of the firm of John H Lidgerwood & Co., of this City, to Miss H. B. V. Cutter, grand-daughter of Stephen Vail, Esq., of Morristown N. J.

Edwards—Coolidge.—In Frederick, Md., on Thursday, April 26, 1860, at All Saint's Church, by Rev. Chas. Seymour, John L. Edwards of Washington City, D. C., to Mary E., youngest daughter of the late Daniel Coolidge, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DIED.

Scott.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, after a short illness, Abbie Frances, only daughter of David B. and Lucy S. Scott, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, East 57th-st., near 2d-av., to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Byrnes.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, William Byrnes, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons Edward and John, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs Flowery, No. 255 9th-st., this day. (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

Howell.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, after a short illness, Mr. Hampton P. Howell, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence No. 143 East 19th-st. His remains will be taken to Bellport, L. I., for interment on Friday morning.

Riblet.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 15, Martin Stanley, youngest son of William H. and Anna M. Riblet, aged 2 years 3 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, May 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 West 48th st.

Kirkham.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, at 4 o'clock, of convulsions of the kidneys, Lester B., son of Thomas B. and Philena Kirkham, aged 5 years 2 months and 24 days.

His remains will be taken on Thursday morning, by the 11 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, to Sprout Oak for interment.

☞ Peekskill and Rondout papers please copy.

Smith.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, at 11½ o'clock, at his residence No. 165 West Houston st., of apoplexy, Mr. Henry Smith, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his son, J. W. Edwards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

☞ Fredericton, N. B., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

Fraser.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, Rachel Fraser, aged 79 years 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of her son-in law, John Hinton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Godet.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, after a short and severe illness, Amelia Ann, wife of Henry H. Godet.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Shrewsbury for interment.

Phelps.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, at the residence of his parents, of inflammation of the lungs, Charles H., son of John M. and Mary Phelps, aged 13 years.

Funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon-av., on Thursday next, May 17, at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Martin.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 16, after a short illness, Alexander Howat Martin, eldest son of David and Elizabeth Martin, formerly of Dumfries, Scotland, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence No. 247 Bloomfield-st. Hoboken. The friends and relatives of the deceased, and those of his father-in-law, John F. Seymour, are requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

☞ Dumfries and London papers please copy.

Elliot.—At Huntington, Conn., on Saturday, May 12, at her residence, Mrs. Nancy Elliot, relict of the late Clark Elliot, in the 89th year of her age.

Boyd.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 15, Alexander Lidlow Boyd, in the 61st year of his age. The funeral will take place at Washington City, D. C.

☞ Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and California papers please copy.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
Delaware—*Extra Class, No. 233 May 16, 1860.*
16, 13, 7, 43, 6, 35, 68, 8, 22, 52, 5, 41.
Delaware—*Class No. 234, May 16, 1860.*
21, 19, 23, 33, 3, 69, 28, 47, 74, 14, 1, 43, 11, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Official Drawings of Hodges, Davis & Co.'s
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 332, May 16, 1860.
24, 36, 19, 57, 63, 69, 14, 23, 8, 14.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

Spring Medicine.
The fibres of the body are soft and relaxed, after the bracing cold of Winter is withdrawn; and if sickness attacks us, it is often in the form of fainting, apoplexy, fevers, inflammation, and acute rheumatisms. It is because at this season all the humors are more apt to corrupt from any sudden check of the perspiration, from costiveness or the stoppage of any usual evacuation, than at any other period of the year. Brandreth's Pills are the shield from danger—they set all to rights, cleanse the blood from those crudities which the cold and want of exercise of Winter have locked up in the bowels and solids of the body, and which, if not timely expelled, produce cancer, tumor, costiveness, consumption, and an early death.
When, therefore, you feel chilliness, lassitude, pains of the head, lose no time, but at once swallow four, six or eight of
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
Soon cheerfulness will displace anxiety, and health disease. And remember, these Pills are entirely vegetable, and harmless for the weakest or the strongest, but able to search out and remove all impurities, leaving the blood pure as it was in our first parents.
Brandreth's Pills are sold at No. 294 Canal-st. and at No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions in most languages.

F—A—C—T—S—.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
FIFTEENTH WITNESS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, LIVER, &c.—Geo. R. Smith, Esq., of the *Democratic Review*, New-York City and Washington, testifies:
"I was seized with a severe attack of Congestion of the Liver, Lungs Bowels, and Stomach; indeed, the congestion was pretty general, and severe pains extended over my limbs. As soon as I could procure some of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills, I commenced their use, and was shortly cured. In my opinion Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent, are the most desirable medicines on the face of the earth. No one need be sick who has access to them."
R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c. per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle
Radway & Co., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Also by all druggists everywhere.

A Physician in New-Bedford writes to a friend: "Say to Joseph Burnett & Co. that I can testify with pleasure to the virtues of their Kalliston, and also of their Oriental Tooth Wash. As a physician I can truly say that the Kalliston is the best antidote for mosquito bites that I ever tried, and I often advise its use. It is also a good lotion for the cure of some forms of acne, and other eruptions of the face; for slight burns and scalds, in which cases, according to my wife, it quickly relieves the pain. And in chicken pox it relieves the irritation of the vesicles, and appears to prevent pitting. The Tooth Wash appears to be the best in use for spongy, bleeding gums."

Have you been to Snow's, No. 407 Broadway?—It is the place for pure Confectionery.

GRIZZLY ADAMS' WILD SPORTS.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock,
will contain the first of a series of Truthful and Thrilling Sketches,
By J. O. Adams,
the

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 58 AND 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within five minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton street Ferries; one is 20x40, one 30x60 feet, for sale, or the large one will be leased for a term of years. They are brown-stone fronts, elegant in style and decoration, four stories high, replete with every requirement of convenience, luxury and taste; finished last autumn, and ready for immediate occupation. The rooms fronting West command the scenery of New-Jersey, the Harbor to the Narrows, and the ever-varying panorama of the East River. Apply to S. BONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or to the owner, M. THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO LARGE and commodious houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, occupied for several years by the late Mrs. M. Okill as a school for young ladies. The houses are admirably adapted for a club, or for business purposes of almost any kind, with spacious apartments connected throughout, and capable of being subdivided advantageously into a number of small rooms. Possession can be had on the 1st of July. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 32 32d-st., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE FOR SALE.—The four-story brown stone front house and lot No. 140 Lexington-av., near Grace Church Chapel; house 25x70 feet. For lowest price and particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING LOAN.—For sale a plot, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 367 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET.

Two magnificent brown-stone front stores and dwellings in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; full front and fifty feet deep; lot 60 feet.
ALSO,
A third floor, six rooms, in 6th-av., west side, between 44th and 45th sts., in one of the best built houses in the City; all the modern improvements on the floor.
ALSO,
A brown-stone front house, three-story and basement, in 47th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $400 a year, on lease for three years.
Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

STUDIOS AND APARTMENTS
TO RENT,
in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Penniman,
No. 42 East 14th-st.
Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT, on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERATE SIZED THREE-STORY and high basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, situated in a good and very pleasant neighborhood, up town, west side, below 40th-st. The carpets, oil-cloths, &c., will be sold with other furniture if desired. Rent about $750, from which a liberal concession will be made from June 1 to Sept. 1. For particulars, address S. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 12.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM SIZED FIRST-class 3-story brown-stone houses in 32d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall-st.; store No. 3 Broad-st.; offices on 2d floor No. 3 Broad-st., and offices on 3d floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE HOUSES, remaining unsold, in choice locations on Murray Hill; will be rented at nominal rates for the current year. B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 65 CHATHAM-ST. Well fitted up; will be rented low. Apply at the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 29 John-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 27 Bond-st., for single gentlemen, or business purposes.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, Lime or Coal Yards, or any mechanical purpose—the brick buildings, covering 4 lots, on south side of 14th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av.; contains a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall. Also, 6 vacant lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LEASE.—TWO LOTS, 145 FEET DEEP, IN front of the Hudson River, between Bank and Bethune sts., to lease for a number of years. Apply to CHAS. SCHULTZ, No. 228 West-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house No. 111 Warren-st., Jersey City, to let. Rent $550 per annum. Possession immediately. The whole or part of the furniture for sale.
The house is situated in a genteel neighborhood and about 4 minutes' walk from the ferry.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
A first rate horse, 7 years old, with wagon, harness, &c., complete. One concern. The horse can be seen at Noah Taylor's stable, Mercer-st., between Washington and Greene sts., Jersey City.
Apply to A. CLERK,
Passaic Ice Company,
Jersey City, or to
CLERK, GREEN & BAKER,
No. 48 Malden-lane,
New-York.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the three-story and basement brick house No. 186 Grove-st.; contains nine rooms and bath-room, gas and water. Rent $375. Apply to GEO. MIDDLETON, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York; on the premises; or to GEO. McLAUGHLIN, No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

FACTORY TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., 40x100; well lighted; rent, $400 for third, and $350 for fourth floor. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 20th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 2d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 67 PEARL-st., located between Coenties slip and Broad-st. Possession immediately. Apply to WASHINGTON MILLS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—ON THE NORTHEAST corner of 2d-av. and 2d-st. Apply to EDMUND BURRY, No. 68 William-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 103 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE SUMMER or year, within 3 minutes walk of Glenwood Depôt, or 10 minutes of Yonkers, a furnished house, containing 7 bed-rooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen; also, gas and water in abundance; garden well planted with fruit trees, currant and raspberry bushes. The house commands a fine view of the river, has piazzas front and rear. Rent $700 a month, or $1,000 a year. Inquire of E. M. LIVERMORE, on the premises, or at No. 70 Broad st., in this City, from 2 to 3 P. M.

A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR 38TH-AV., TO LET.—A small family having a larger house than they need, would like to make arrangements with a responsible party to complete furnishing, and board the owner and family. The house is first-class, 4-story brown-stone, and very commodious, being nearly 70 feet deep, containing all the improvements, and elegantly finished. If desired, would not object to their taking others. Possession immediately. For particulars apply to No. 5 East 31st-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Bell-Gate shore, near Astoria, L. I., with 4½ acres of land in fine cultivation. Lawn running to the river. Garden planted and well stocked with choicest fruits. Carriages, boats, cows and poultry can be had with the premises if desired. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., up stairs.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A RESIDENCE AT Fishkill Landing, for the Summer months, with seven acres of land, fine vegetable garden, and abundance of shade and fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. TOWNEND GLOVER, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, at Rye, Westchester County. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILEY, on the premises, or of NOAH LODER, No. 126 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE, TO A small family, a furnished house in one of the most desirable locations in New-Haven, Conn. References required. Address S. G. Ford, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—IN RYE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to or address J. DOGGETT, Port Chester, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. CLAYTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plot of 4 acres, having a front of 400 feet on Main-st., and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out, abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, an orchard of choice fruit trees, a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currants, raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry bushes, and a bank studded with forest trees. The house, which is a frame building, filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet, including wing; depth 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern, gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village.
The carriage house, stables, and other out-buildings are all commodious, and well built. Attached to this property, and immediately opposite, are 15 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake furnishes fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart Free College, and the public and private schools, have well-established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations. The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad connects this village with the New-York Central Railroad. The time from New-York, thirteen hours. The place would be exchanged for desirable property in the vicinity of this City. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A LARGE AND finely built house, 44 by 45 feet, two stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar; contains thirteen rooms exclusive of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, milk room and dry cellar. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; a furnace which thoroughly warms the house in cold weather.
The house is built and finished in the best manner, with double or hollow brick walls, colonnade piazza front and rear.
The grounds, 100 by 400 feet, are elevated from the road, and handsomely enclosed by stone wall and hedge. The place is well stocked with fruit, shade, and evergreen trees, and tastefully laid out in lawn and flowerbeds. There is also a fine spacious brick stable and brick carriage house, and the house well filled. The property is entirely unincumbered, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry, and in the basement kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHkeepsie, within the city limits, embracing nearly 15 acres for sale. The grounds, which are highly cultivated, command a fine view of the Hudson and the Catskill and Fishkill mountains, and are watered by Kidney Creek, which, with never-failing springs, supplies a large fish-pond. The place is noted for its fruit and ornamental trees. The roads, which are well built, afford a drive of nearly half a mile. There is an abundant supply of pure water. The mansion is substantially built, commodious and in complete order; the farmhouse, coach-house, stables and barn, all ample, and the green-house heated by hot water. The property is in one of the best neighborhoods of this charming city; could be divided into several eligible building sites, each of which commands grand views of the river and mountains, and offers inducements as an investment, as well as a home to families wishing a rural residence of rare attractions, within a short walk of the churches, schools and post-offices. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a rich view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water, brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40, will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st., or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be set alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh, F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A handsome country-seat, formerly belonging to C. A. Macy, Esq., and recently owned and occupied by the late W. F. Buckley, Esq., on the South-av., about 1½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and containing 40 acres of land, mostly in lawns and garden, highly cultivated and in perfect order; dwelling-house 80 feet front, built in the most substantial manner, with stables, barns, ice-house, tool-shop, hot and cold grapery, and extensive vineyard, of which 3,000 lbs. of grapes were gathered last year; also, a great variety of large and small fruit trees in full bearing. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for unincumbered City property—A beautiful country seat, on the sea shore on Long Island, forty minutes' ride over a splendid road. The place is in excellent order; has a large quantity of choice fruits, grapes, strawberries, large house and outbuildings together with gas apparatus and pipes through the premises; good landing or wharf, with boat house and boats. Price $35,000, if sold immediately. Terms liberal. Agents need not apply. Address STEPHEN W. ROBINSON, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FOR THE YEAR or season, on Ashburton av., east of Broadway, three-fourths of a mile from depôt and landing, a genteel 2½-story dwelling with two parlors, extension, kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, all first-rate order; water in kitchen from spring; attached are barn, carriage-house, stables, two acres in garden, lawn, &c., well shaded; fruit trees, &c. For keys, &c., apply to B. A. STARR, one door from Post-office. Also of SILAS JONES, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York. Rent $300 for 6 months; $400 for the year.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTtage to let; gas in the house; for six months or longer, within five minutes' walk of the landing at Stapleton, Staten Island; in a very pleasant and respectable neighborhood, with one acre of ground, half being in garden, seeded down; a first-rate barn and stable, chicken house and a greenhouse with fine Hamburg grapes, &c. Possession given any time up to the 1st of June. Inquire on the premises, corner of Richmond Road and Beech st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing about nine acres near Hunter's point, about 1,000 feet on an avenue by 350, high ground overlooking the City of New-York and Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the Hunter's Point Ferry, well calculated for cottage sites, and will be sold at a bargain. Also, for sale, several fine farms, some of which are very desirably located on the Hudson River. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COMAC, L. I.—COUNTRY SEAT, STORE AND stock of merchandise to exchange for City or Brooklyn property; a handsome country seat containing 15 acres of garden land, good buildings; a splendid location for business. B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,087 Broadway.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A DESIRAble residence within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and a short distance from the sea-shore; two acres of land, with fruit-trees, &c., in abundance, and good garden, orchard, never-failing well, barn, stable, woodhouse, &c.; rent to 1st November, $150. Apply to R. T. DODGE, No. 188 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for the season or year, at various rents, from $100 to $2,500, at Washington Heights, Yonkers, Levington, Tarrytown, on Staten Island, Long Island, in Westchester County, New-Jersey and Connecticut. B. BRADLEY & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGER & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—NINE MILES FROM THE CITY—A good house with 11 rooms, and two acres of land, beautifully situated on the river bank, with good bathing and boating facilities, stable, coach-house, &c., and plenty of fruit trees. Steamboats leave foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M. and at 4 and 5 P. M. Rent $400. Apply to C. S. WATKINS, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 20 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A SNUG COTTAGE TO LET—ALL FURnished, on the banks of the Hudson, one mile from Newburgh; healthy location; fine view of the Bay, and 10 rooms, garden, &c., all in fine order. Stages pass the door to and from Newburgh. Rent $250. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board during the Summer months, in a private family, residing among the mountains, within two hours' ride from New-York via New-York and Erie Railroad. Address E. D., Sloatsburgh, Rockland County, N. Y. Morning train to and evening train from New-York stop in sight of the house.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SELECT FAMILY on the west side of the Hudson; 2 hours sail from the City; 5 steamboats leave and return daily; the house is large and airy, and commands a fine view of the Hudson for 15 miles. For particulars address J. M. PODHAMUS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A widow lady, residing in Darien, Conn., 5 miles east of Stamford and 40 miles from New-York, is desirous of taking a few children to board for the summer months. Pleasant location and the best care guaranteed. The most undoubted references given. Inquire at 57 3d-av.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON, AT Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, in one of the largest, most commodious, and best located private boarding houses in that locality, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and the charming mountain scenery. Terms liberal. Immediate application is necessary. Address SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, as above.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, with board, in a strictly private family, may be had, if applied for immediately. The rooms are well furnished; will be let separately or together; are situated in the most delightful part of the village, and are easy of access to the cars and boats. For particulars, &c., address S. L., Box No. 362 Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, board in the country, not more than an hour's ride or sail from the City. Comfortable accommodations required, for which a fair compensation will be given. Address, with particulars, C. R. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENtlemen, their wives and two children, within 100 miles of New-York for three months, contiguous to a railway and salt water. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,842 Post-office. Farm house preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no mosquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK Nyack, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be opened for the reception of visitors May 19. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Baths in all the principal rooms. One hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5.15 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I.—IS OPEN FOR the season. Parties wishing to secure rooms will please make early application. Communication with New York twice a day by Long Island Railroad, at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.—stopping at Suffolk Station.
AMOS R. SKELLENWORF.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June.
Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 17, at No. 11 Irving-place, New-Jersey, one mile south of Irvington and four miles west of Newark. It has 35 acres of first-quality land, well stocked with all the choicest fruits, furnishing an abundant supply the year round; a large double two-story house with the best of water, and all domestic conveniences; the out-buildings are all new and in perfect order; the location is healthy, convenient to schools, churches, the City &c., &c. The Middleville stage takes passengers to the sale from the Market-st. depôt, Newark, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock cars from New-York, and returns them after the sale. For full particulars, apply to JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., American Museum, New-York, or at Jaques' News Depôt, No. 342 Broad-st., Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, AT Westfield, N. J., on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, one hour from the City, near the depôt; fine orchards, house, barn &c. Price, $3,500. Apply to FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway,
WARREN WARD.

$3 50. COTTAGE BEDSTEADS. $3 50.
Children's Bedsteads and Cribs, Mattresses of all kinds, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9 h and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,
is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World, and the only one which does not require scalding out every few days to keep dry and sweet. Nine sizes are manufactured and finished in the best manner by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway, New-York, who are prepared to supply the demand from Cuba to Canada. Call and examine or send for a circular.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, cut-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

JENKS' PATENT AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAPS, and Herris' Patent Carpet Sweepers, for sale by the housefurnishing and hardware stores, and at wholesale and retail by SULLIVAN & HYATT, No. 494 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

A. C. HAWES, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from Bond-st. to No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

DOCTOR VAN KLECK HAS REMOVED from No. 4 2d-st. to No. 60 2d-av., near 3d-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN HARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., near Broadway. Gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms with board, at $3 to $5 per week; piano, bath, reading-room. Watchman, and house open all night. Lodgings for gentleman and wife, 50 to 75 cents per night.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a prettily-furnished parlor on the second floor, with a large hall bed-room adjoining; also, a front room and hall bed room on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a pleasant home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND HALL bedroom, on second floor, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen. A gentleman and wife could be accommodated for $8 per week. A lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl the piano for part payment. Reference given and required. No. 12 Watts-st., near Varick.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two large and handsome parlors, with bedrooms connecting, to let, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; has every convenience, and is suitable for a family, or for two gentlemen and their wives. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two large rooms, connecting, on second floor, with board, with an Eastern family residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, and two or three single gentlemen, can find pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., near Broadway. The house is a brown-stone front with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate and references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a small private family where there are no children. Location very pleasant. References will be given and required. Apply at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

BOARDING—AT NO. 177 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 2d-av., one room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a strictly private family, where a first-class home can be obtained. The best of references exchanged. Apply, immediately, on the premises.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two furnished rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 340 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. None but those of respectability need apply.

BOARDING.—TO LET IN A FIRST-CLASS house, a handsome parlor, with bedroom; also, several other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; baths and gas. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place, between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—COOL PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suite and single, on first and second floors; also, two fine parlors at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st; all improvements; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR GENman and wife can be accommodated with good rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 138 Jay-st., corner of High, Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO 10 Neilson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH full or partial board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a large and airy front room on third floor; also, a very large back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished. The house has gas, baths &c.; location delightful; reference required. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and one single gentleman can obtain board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of the city. House has all the modern conveniences, bath, &c., only 8 minutes' walk from South Ferry. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. Location delightful for the Summer. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE COMfortably furnished room with large pantries, on 2d floor, may be had with board at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to cars and ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Location pleasant. References required. Apply at No. 74 Bergen-st.

BOARD WANTED—AND A PLEASAN

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 17, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Sales-room, No. 56 William-st., near Wall:

132 shs. Marine Bank.	20 shs. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Chatham Bank.	10 Amer. Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Lamar Ins.	10 shs. Goodhue Ins.
85 shs. Fireman's Ins	20 shs. Corn Ex. Ins.
30 shs. Imp. & Traders' Ins.	30 shs. Phœnix Ins.
10 shs Second-av R.	2 shs. N. H. & N. L. R.
10 shs. Howard Ins.	20 shs. National Ins.
1 shr. Clinton Hall Ass.	5 shs. Standard Ins.
75 shs. Gt. West. mar. Ins.	10 shs Germania Ins.
$1,568 Mer. Mut. Ins. S. '59.	$1,540 Orient Ins Scrip, '59.
$1,000 Union Ins Sept. '60	20 shs Wms'rgh City Ins.
20 shs Barhoff Sew. M. Co.	25 shs. Mer. & Trad. Ins.
16 shs. Hartford Bridge Co	10 shs. Resolute Ins.
6 shs. N. H., N. L. & S. R.	20 shs. Equitable Ins.
40 shs. Rutgers Ins.	100 shs. Rd'way R. of Brook.
25 shs. Adriatic Ins.	50 shs. Hope Ins.
60 shs. Knick Ins.	

$4,000 Fox & Wisconsin Imp. Co. 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-Haven and New-London R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$400 New-Haven & New-London Stonington R. Inc. 6 ₰ ct.
$1,000 New-Haven and New-London 3d Mort. Bonds.
200 acres Wisconsin School Lands Jackson County.
$1,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 1st Mort Bonds.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Virginia State 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.

Semi regular sale on MONDAY, May 21. Regular session sales of stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., consigned by an old and reliable house who are declining business. The stock includes nearly every brand of any merit known, and were in every instance received direct by them from the most respectable exporters and proprietors in Europe, viz.: Walsh Brothers Indian Madeira; sunns & Co.'s (shipments of 1851,) and Burmeister's ports, Tuckerman (1844) pale dry sherry, Rutherford, Urmis & Co., Crittenden (1845) Golden and B. Vigaras Nizel Supra, brown sherry nonpareil, Lee Trois Freres, and Islay Scotch whisky, Mchan's Irish whisky, Gra's Monongahela and the Hunter of Kentucky Old Bourbon; champagnes of all the leading brands; claret of 1848; Hocks, Grenadine and Jamaica rum, London club Holland gin, old apple jack. The above in casks (to be drawn in demijohns as desired,) casks and bottles to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and fully guaranteed to correspond with samples and descriptions.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Executor's sale, by order of the executors of one of the most celebrated ambassadors, resident at Washington, D. C., deceased, comprising an exceedingly choice stock of very old brown sherry, pale "Emperor of Russia" Madeira, Golden Ashburton sherry, old pale port, very old dark brandy, old Jamaica rum, &c. For further particulars, see catalogue.

Also, 125,000 Havana cigars, consisting of Concha, Lonsdales Londres, Regalias, Londres, Operas, &c., &c., in 10th boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24, 1860, at No 43 East 23d-st., the costly and elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood sofas, arm chairs side chairs and centre tables, rosewood writing desk, elegantly carved black-walnut etagere, black-walnut chairs in velvet black-walnut sideboard, black-walnut extension dining table black-walnut bookcase, black-walnut library table, chairs and writing desk, oak bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and chairs, oval mirrors valuable paintings rare and beautiful bas relief, glass ware, crockery, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—E. & J. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; mahogany and black walnut do; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, marble top etageres; centre, pier and sofa tables; elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, and wardrobe; oak, marble-top buffets; oak extension tables and dining-room chairs; hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c.; also a few oil paintings.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No 64 Cedar st. opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY AND CLOSING-OUT SALE of a Broadway Manufacturer's entire stock of elegant furniture at the warerooms of Mr. Amzi Cook, No 651 Broadway, near Bond st., THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 17, at 10½ o'clock.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction as above, (Mr. Cook retiring from the business,) the entire balance of stock of furniture, consisting of rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany suites in brocatel, reps and haircloth; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedroom suites; dining room furniture in great variety; together with a general assortment of other articles. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Regular Weekly Sale.—A large and general assortment of good furniture suite of rosewood parlor furniture in maroon and crimson brocatelle; do. in green plush, gothic walnut suite; do. green; handsome mahogany and walnut do.; mirror-top chamber furniture, extension tables, buffets; suite of cherry chamber furniture, pier glasses, paintings, gilt window shades, gas fixtures, child's carriages, &c.

At 1 O'clock.

Five mahogany and rosewood pianos, piano covers and stools.

At 2 O'clock.

Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut-color pony, 13 hands high, long tail, an excellent saddle horse, canters and trots; has been ridden by a boy and is perfectly gentle and kind under the saddle.

A fine bay saddle-horse, about 15 hands high, six years old next month, (June,) stylish, easy and pleasant under the saddle, free from all tricks and warranted sound; a rare opportunity for a gentleman to get a good saddle horse.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SEWING-MACHINES.—E. & J. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, sixteen of Bartholf's sewing-machines, entirely new, and warranted for one year, comprising four of the letter C machine, plain top, store price $100; eight of the letter A machine, for manufacturing, plantation and family use, store price $60; and four of the family machines, store price $50. The above machines are in perfect order, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—BROWNE & NICHOLS, OFFICE No. 35 Nassau-st., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 496 Broome-st., household furniture. All the furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany and hair-cloth parlor furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, curtains, cornices mirrors, beds, bedding, crockery and glass ware, cottage suites, table linen, sheets, quilts, pillow cases, toilet sets, oil-cloths, extension table and other dining-room furniture. Also, 7-octave piano-forte—fine tone.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS, &c—At the spacious salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The rarest plants, &c., will be found in this sale, and in the finest condition, as they were taken from the earth last evening from the nursery of a florist near this city. A chance to purchase at your own price, as 1,000 pots must be sold, without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Banking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, 17th May, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of English, German and American hardware, cutlery, &c. Also for account of the Underwriters (damged on the voyage), 8 Spear & Jackson's cast-steel circular saws. Full particulars in *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE FINE OIL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., prime fresh goods. Also, an invoice of fine Jersey-made work.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, heliotropes, fuschias, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No 193 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD travels 8 miles an hour, free, gentle, and safe for a lady to drive; with handsome four-seated barouche, with side lanterns; also, harness robes, mats and whip. Inquire at Bradley's stable, 31st st., between Madison and 5th avs., or of JAMES M. SWIFT, 117 Broadway.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSE.—BLACK HAWK, seven years old, dark roan, with black trimmings, sixteen hands, rather fast, thoroughly sound and kind. An excellent family horse. May be seen at No. 232 South-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Very roomy and finely cushioned; made by Adams; is in first-rate order; cost when new over $600; will sell it for $225. To be seen at No. 19 Vestry-st.; to be purchased at No. 334 Broadway, 2d floor

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, SOUND AND kind, easy under the saddle, and a good roadster; can trot in three minutes. Apply at the stable of DAVIS & JACKS, 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—A very respectable English family in Brooklyn, consisting of eleven children and their widowed mother, is suffering from want of the necessaries of life. Donations for them will be most thankfully received by CLAUDIUS BRADLEY, No. 197 Myrtle-av., or C. P. FORREST, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO 203 BROADWAY,
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILAMOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great bargain; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A S ORGANIST.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as organist in this City or Brooklyn; compensation no object. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haines Bros. Pianos to let.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	
At 7:55 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 10 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry)	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 2:45 P. M.	At 1 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 3 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 5:45 P. M.
	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.: Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning New-York Train, 3:30 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, 6:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassnadaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THE AMERICAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 18th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 21 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 30 to 75 horse-power, with boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE—EIGHT-HORSE POWER—Sand boiler, in perfect order, will be sold very cheap. Inquire at No. 156 Broadway.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No 98 Maiden-lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO,
BANKERS, NO. 161 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The property and franchises of this Company are now in the hands of Isaac Seymour, Esq., of New-York, as a Receiver of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin. Suits for the foreclosure of two or more of the mortgages made by the Company are now pending in that Court, and it is expected within a reasonable time the Road, &c., will be sold by order of the Court. An agreement to become purchasers at any sale thereof, and to organize a new Company, is now ready for signatures, and may be found at the office of the Committee of Bondholders, No. 29 William-st., New York, Room No. 4, and at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The time limited within which the agreement may be signed expires August 1, 1860. All mortgage or other creditors of the Road are invited to sign the agreement, and thus share in the benefits of a purchase of the Road.

MAY 10, 1860.

JOHN WILKENSON, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
WM. BIRT, FRANCIS RANDALL,
EDWARD WESTON, F. P. JAMES
L. H. MEYER, ALLEN CAMPBELL,
N. A. COWDREY,
Committee of Bondholders.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of Steleyear, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for re-organization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 10th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.,
May 15 1860.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie place, New-York on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.

W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.

O. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

MARCH 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1860.

JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING IN consequence of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected G. B. LAMAR, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW YORK, May 15.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors. C. C. CLARKE Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on P. M., on the 29th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Mr. Thos. Dorbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with their furnaces and boilers; also, a three-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class scoring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x180 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic* (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 128 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x80 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 26x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO,
BANKERS, NO. 161 NASSAU-ST.

THE JAPANESE IN WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Reception by the President.

Visit to the Secretary of State.

POPULAR COURTESIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Your correspondent was one of the favored few admitted to witness the interview between the Japanese Embassy and the Secretary of State. The object of the visit was to deliver their credentials and a copy of the treaty for ratification. SIME-BUJEN-NO-KAMI, MURASAKE-AWAGE-NO-KAMI, OJURE-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, MOSHIA-OKATORA, and six other Japanese officials were present. The interview lasted half an hour. The Ambassadors displayed a dignified bearing consistent with their high official station; and subsequently expressed their pleasure at the reception. The reception by the Secretary of State was intended to be very exclusive, but was witnessed from the doorway and adjoining rooms by about fifty persons, mostly ladies. The Japanese wore new and costly dresses. Their pantaloons were elaborately embroidered, and each of the high officials wore two swords, emblematical of his exalted position. The conversation was necessarily limited, and on the part of the Japanese was conducted in whispers. Gen. CASS has obligingly consented to the publication of the official conversation.

A delegation of the New-York Common Council, Messrs. Shaw, Van Tine, Hall, Starr, Lent and Van Wart, had tendered the hospitalities of New-York to the Japanese Embassy through Capt. DUPONT. Capt. DUPONT will, to-morrow, fix a day for the Embassy to receive the New-York delegation. He took occasion to suggest that the Japanese should not be wearied with assiduous attention, or be taken through our eleemosynary institutions. The suggestion looked to me as though the recommendation made by the TIMES not to exhibit our Municipal plague spots, had met with some favor. Capt. DUPONT made the highest encomiums on Japanese ingenuity, dignity, intelligence and urbanity.

The presents to the President will be made to-morrow.

The Committee of the House have made arrangements for the Japanese to visit Congress soon. An invitation has been received asking them to visit Philadelphia, but none of an official character has as yet been sent from Baltimore.

The prospects are, at present, that the Embassy will leave in about eight days for Philadelphia, reaching New-York, probably, in a fortnight. O., JR.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

The Japanese Embassy to-day paid an official visit to the State Department. The interview was private. A large number of persons from the neighboring cities have come to Washington especially to see them.

The Japanese Ambassadors, together with the principal officers, numbering eight persons in all, accompanied by the Naval Commission, proceeded to the State Department, about noon to-day, and after the customary preliminaries, were introduced to Secretary CASS by Capt. DUPONT.

Mr. CASS courteously invited them to seats, when, in the name of the President, he extended to them a grateful welcome to this country. He assured their Excellencies that the mission on which they had arrived was of considerable importance, and as such was appreciated by this Government—it being the first visit of an embassy from Japan. The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, he trusted, would result in a further development of the friendly and commercial intercourse which had commenced, and he assured them that in whatever part of the country their Excellencies visit they will meet with a most cordial welcome. In conclusion, he repeated that he extended to them in the name of the President the hospitalities of the Government and people.

The Ambassadors, in reply, said they were exceedingly grateful for this kind reception, and were much pleased to make the acquaintance of Gen. CASS. Mr. PORTMAN acted as interpreter to Mr. CASS, and NAMURA GONATSERA to the Embassy.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the first Ambassador then produced the box, about five and a-half feet in length, containing the letters of the Japanese Chief, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addresses to Secretary CASS, add written severally in Japanese, Dutch and English, copies of which had been communicated to Mr. CASS the day previous. The documents were profuse of amity and peace, and it was stated therein that instead of a Japanese corvette proceeding to Panama, as had been stated, it would return from San Francisco direct. The Embassy availed themselves of this opportunity to express to Mr. CASS their gratitude for the kindness with which they had been received, and said they were extremely pleased with their visit, and welcome in all respects. Nor did they neglect to acknowledge their obligations to Commandant CUNNINGHAM, of Mare Island, for his courtesies, and to Capt. BROOKS, who navigated the Japanese corvette to San Francisco.

Mr. CASS stated to them that arrangements had been made for their presentation to the President at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to which they replied this would be agreeable to them, and that they had no other official business to transact.

Ex-Minister REED, Minister PRESTON, Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the State Department; Miss LEDYARD, Mr. CASS' grand-daughter, and his three grandsons, were then introduced to the Japanese. They did not shake hands with the lady, as this, it is said, would have been contrary to their instructions in relation to the fair sex before they left home. The afternoon was spent by the Japanese in making preparations for the presentation to-morrow, when they will be accompanied by their standard-bearers, and make a display of pikes, halberds and emblems of their rank.

The reporter of the Press, in acknowledging the courtesies extended to him on the late tour to Norfolk, unintentionally omitted to mention the kindness of J. B. TREE, the Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburgh line, in sending a messenger to Hampton Roads for dispatches, and holding open his offices on Sunday night without charge.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE STRANGERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

Like ABOU-BEN-ADHIM, the Japanese delegation doubtless awoke from "a sweet dream of peace." Certainly, they can have had no peace yet, unless it be in a dream, so incessantly have they been bored by the inquisitive population. Police officers have been stationed at the ends of the halls to prevent the crowd gazing into their parlors and bedrooms; but the crowds still hang about the windows and doors on Fourteenth and K streets, anxious for one glimpse of the celestials—if I may so term them.

Although the high officials have kept themselves in strict seclusion and privacy since their arrival, the rest continue to lounge about the halls and parlors, and make themselves perfectly at home. As I passed down stairs this morning, I met FAT-RISCH-TOKOSNO, one of the interpreters, who urbanely extended his hand, and we had quite an extensive chat about the fountain and various other objects—mainly trusting to each other's imaginations for understanding the meaning intended. A green Dutchman at Dezima could not have succeeded better. I prevailed upon my Japanese friend to accompany me to my room, and interested him with the exhibition of some pictures and the presentation of a paper, pencil, and a NEW-YORK TIMES' envelope, whose vermillion red and massive size seemed to impress him greatly. The envelope might pass for the card of a Japanese dignitary, but the paper was rather too stiff to serve the double purpose for which the Japanese use their note-paper—that of blowing their nose, and wrapping up the remnants of a feast. He left with a profusion of bows and thanks, courteously presenting me with a couple of Japanese copper coins, about the circumference of an old cent, but half as thick, and having a square hole in the centre. I have appropriated them to the ornamentation of my watch-guard, in accordance with the prevailing mania for anything Japanese. We have extemporized Japanese flags flying on the principal flag-staffs, Japanese coats at the clothing-stores, Japanese jokes at the minstrels, Japanese tobacco to be smoked, and last but not least, an enterprising individual vending what he calls Japanese fans at 50 cents each, which probably cost six cents each in China, or in Connecticut for three cents. Scarcely had the Japanese reached the hotel, when a box of these fans was opened, and many bought the fans under the supposition that they were brought by the Japanese. The testaceous "soul-ie" of the Boxins could not be more ravenous than was the inventive Yankee who conceived that brilliant idea for the almighty dollar.

After all the preparations for the reception to-morrow, the announcement in the official organ for the officers to appear in full uniform, the *Constitution* announces, this afternoon, that the day for the reception is not fixed. It is supposed that the formalities will take place some time this week, but, as I have already informed you by telegraph, the President has not fixed the day. To-morrow, the chief Ambassadors will visit the Secretary of State on official business.

If the present attitude of the Committee having the Japanese in charge should continue, I should not wonder if there should be a little trouble about the visit of the guests to New-York. The representative of the New-York Common Council here has not as yet been able to learn much as to their future movements, and thinks that the Committee are inclined to put on airs a little. He (the representative) says that if anybody thinks the City of New-York is going to put $30,000 in the hands of outsiders to entertain the City's guests, somebody must be greatly mistaken. I guess, however, matters will be arranged with a general glass of sakee and a good understanding.

The Washington people are felicitating themselves on the success of the reception, and, perhaps, so far as a general turn-out of the citizens and the arrangements of the Committee are concerned, they are right. The Police, however, are much to be censured for the rough rush that was made to the scene of the welcome, and the imminent danger to SIMME-BUJEN-NO-KAMI'S toes. If that is the way he is to be received whenever he goes out in public, I guess, like the chief dignitary of his empire, he would prefer to remain a willing prisoner, except when he makes his official visits. Unlike him, however, he cannot lay claim to have never set his foot upon the earth, or to have allowed the sun to shine upon him. He underwent both operations at the Navy-yard, doubtless to his heart's content.

The remarkable facility with which the Japanese learn is frequently illustrated by the actions of those who have mixed much in the crowd that continually blocks the hall near the entrance to their apartments. This evening the parlors and halls are crowded, and each unfortunate Japanese that ventures out, is assailed with a volley of questions and an avalanche of hand-shakings. They take it all in good part; and so far from expressing diffidence towards the ladies often offer their hands and bow with exemplary politeness. They readily recognize any who have shown them the slightest attention, and gratefully acknowledge the many acts of kindness shown them. A number of presents of minor articles have been made, which they reciprocate with tobacco, small coins, scraps of paper and the like. The curiosity of the ladies to see them is on the increase, and the other hotels are in a measure depopulated in the anxiety to see the lions of the capital. Their sensibility to offence was manifested by one to-day, who expressed his dislike at seeing the Japanese flag flying beneath the stars and stripes over the store of an enterprising merchant. He was made to understand that it was intended as a compliment, but evidently could not brook the idea of having his country's ensign placed in that position.

One thing I hope those who have charge of the New-York reception will prevent—that is, the insults to the Ambassadors, by ragged urchins, that took place during the passage of the procession here from the Navy-yard to the hotel. These boys, ragged, dirty, black and white, poked their filthy digits into the carriage for the Ambassadors—Princes, be it remembered—to shake hands with them, while the Police, whose business it was to prevent such an insult, indolently lolled in the omnibuses that brought up the rear. Even one of our City Fathers would recoil in indignation at the thought of such an affront, and I hope they will see that it is not repeated in our Metropolitan City.

What disposition is to be made of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the Japanese, does not appear at present, beyond the fact that their board is to be paid. The fact is, their movements are shrouded in some mystery, which it is to be hoped will be cleared up when the Committee recover from the fatigue of their first efforts. Having recuperated their energies after so long and tedious a voyage, no doubt the Japanese will in a day or two be at full liberty to see and be seen.

The fact that the TIMES contained an exclusive special account of the doings at Norfolk became generally known here yesterday, and created a strong desire to see the news of to-day's paper this evening. The newsmen's stock was soon exhausted. O., JR.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Post-office Defalcation.

MR. FOWLER NOT YET ARRESTED—HIS BONDSMEN OFFER TO PAY UP—THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. FOWLER—WHAT THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE IS WORTH, ETC.

Yesterday developed no new particulars of interest connected with the defalcation in the New-York Post-office, and the excitement that attended the first announcement of the news is fast dying away. The friends of Mr. FOWLER, forgetting the crime in their regard for the man, continue to express their sorrow at his downfall, their joy at his escape from the clutches of the law, and their wonder as to what he has done with the money. United States Marshal RYNDERS continues his search for the missing defaulter with unabated vigilance, and has sent out scouts in all directions, whither the fugitive was, or was not, likely to have fled. It is to be hoped that the Captain's extraordinary efforts will be duly appreciated at Washington, for here it is not too much to say that they are the laughing-stock of the whole City. Nobody believes that he would arrest FOWLER if he could, or that he could if he would. The whole thing is a farce, and might as well be dropped first as last. The bondsmen of Mr. FOWLER—Messrs. LAW and CONOVER—have signified their willingness to respond immediately to the extent of their bond ($75,000) without a prosecution. As for the remainder, Uncle Sam has only to think of SWARTWOUT, put his hands in his pockets and whistle.

The investigation into the affairs of the late Postmaster and the books and papers of the Office is proceeding, under the direction of the General Officers, with all possible dispatch, but it will be several days before anything definite is known as to the extent of the defalcation, or the number of parties implicated in it. The name of Mr. CALDWELL, the First Assistant and Cashier under Mr. FOWLER, was mentioned in yesterday's report as being implicated in the fraud. By this was not meant to be understood that he was a sharer in the proceeds of the defalcation, for he is able to show, and did show to the Government Officers, previous to his resignation, vouchers for all the moneys that passed through his hands—but only that he was cognizant of the frauds of his superior officer—a knowledge that every one acquainted with the duties of his office knows he must have possessed.

We are enabled to state that the position so hastily vacated by Mr. FOWLER has been tendered to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, and that his acceptance of the appointment was yesterday telegraphed to Washington. Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the well-known Superintendent of the Assay office, was first tendered the position, but promptly declined. The truth is that the New-York Post-office, if honestly administered, is not so lucrative an office as is generally supposed. Mr. HORATIO KING, the Assistant Postmaster-General, who ought to know the facts, says that it is legitimately worth just $4,000 a year, and no more. This salary, considering the responsibilities of the position, and the $75,000 bonds required from the incumbent, does not render it a very enviable position.

It is rumored that there will be a general removal of the subordinates in the office, on the incoming of a new Postmaster, and a great deal of anxiety is naturally felt among the clerks. Thus the criminality of one man is likely to entail suffering and misery upon hundreds of innocent persons.

Amusements.

At the Academy of Music, last night, Miss PATTI took a benefit, which she has assuredly well earned. It is notoriously indecent to criticize the age of a "gift-horse," and we have no doubt Miss PATTI accepted her benefit with all the sweetness of temper which should belong to so sweet a voice, save only he smiling eyes and the glowing bouquets which welcomed her, and charitably mistook the empty seats for meditative persons bowed down in delight and admiration. As critics we are bound to no such good-natured blindness; and we cannot therefore refrain from expressing our astonishment that a handsome tribute should not have been paid to this indefatigable and accomplished "pet of the public." The Academy was by no means badly filled, be it understood, and nothing could be more well-intentioned than the applauses of the audience. But many hundreds who should have been in Irving-place, if they really care for music and the musicians, were not there. They can hardly have gone to the Winter Garden to hear "Nabuco," for the experience of Tuesday must have warned them that "Nabuco" might not be heard if they should go to hear it.

The disappearance of Signor SUSINI from the Hills and the stage was not much more satisfactory than the non-appearance of these hundreds. How much more complete the cast of "Don Giovanni" might have been made had he been present, we cannot now pretend to guess. More incomplete, however, he could not have made it. Miss PATTI made *Zerlina* as arch, pretty and natural as the elephantine panto mime of her *Masetto*, and the elaborate vulgarity of her *Don Giovanni*, would allow, and sang with her unfailing taste and skill. Mme. GAZZANIGA was sadly out of voice or spirits. JUNCA was full of disappointments. BRIGNOLI sang as if *Don Ottavio's* fate and the *Commendatore's* family were wearing him down to an early grave. It was rather a relief on coming out of Fourteenth-street, to look up at the bronze Commendatore in Union-square, and reflect that as there are statues which never get off their horses, and could by no possibility walk if they did, so there are operas which can be sung at the Academy, and from which Miss PATTI and her audiences may enjoy the benefit which, we are sure, neither of them can last night have found in that temple of the Muse.

FRENCH THEATRE.—A special benefit will be given at the Winter Garden, on Saturday night, to Madame LAURETTI, by the artists of the French company; and we invite to it the attention which the extraordinary merits of this accomplished, refined and impassioned actress demand. Madame LAURETTI belongs to the best Parisian school of the modern drama; and in the play of *La Cirse*, selected for her benefit, she will have ample opportunity for displaying the rich resources of her impressive talent. This play is the last Parisian triumph of M. OCTAVE FEUILLET, whose "Romance of a Poor Young Man" has already received its naturalization papers in New-York.

MR. SIDDONS' BENEFIT.—Mr. SIDDONS the elocutionist, having been invited by some of our principal fellow-citizens to give "Readings" for his own special benefit, we invite attention to the fact of his having engaged Dodsworth's Rooms for this evening. The selections which he offers are varied and pleasing.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF SCHOOL COMPTROLLERS.—The principal members of the Board of Public School Comptrollers, of the First School District, (Philadelphia,) of Pennsylvania, have been in New-York for a day or two, inspecting our school structures, and studying our school system. The party consists of Henry Bumm, Thomas W. Marchment, John Hunsworth, Richard Wildey, Jos. Sibbs' Ellis D. Lazell, Geo. S. Bethell, Wm. H. Flitcraft' John Robbins, Jr., Chas. Frishmuth, Adam Martin, Benj. M. Dusenbery, Geo. F. Gordon, Col. Isaac Leech, Jr., Marcus A. Davis, Col. Wm. J. Reed, Philip A. Cregar, Prof. Nichola. H. Maguire, Col Fitzgerald, and the Secretary of the Board, Robert J. Hemphill. These gentlemen, after visiting a number of our best Schools, have expressed themselves highly delighted. Messrs. Warren, Gildersleeve, Benedict, Dr. Eager, and Mr. Fairman, and the Clerk of our Board, Mr. Boése, have been assiduous in their attentions to our Philadelphia brethren, who left for Boston last evening, for the purpose of examining the Schools in that city.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The examination of students in the Columbia College Law School commenced yesterday, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, and will continue to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The class numbers about forty, and the examination thus far indicates a proficiency in legal lore, and a thoroughness in the course of study, highly creditable both to instructors and pupils. By a late act of the Legislature, those students who pass a satisfactory examination in this school are admitted to the Bar, on the recommendation of the College professors, without further examination. The examination for the four prizes of $250, $200, $150 and $100 took place on Tuesday. The questions were submitted in writing, and each student was required to furnish written answers within a certain time—the time allotted being from 10 o'clock till 1, and from 2 till 5. The Committee for awarding the prizes are Judges INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court; WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, and DALY, of the Common Pleas. The prizes will probably be awarded at the Annual Commencement, on Wednesday evening next.

DRILL OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—The Highland Regiment last evening took their turn at a drill in the New Armory. The Regiment consists of six companies, all of which were represented, and numbered about 150 muskets. Before the hour for commencing the drill nearly one thousand persons had taken possession of the seats and standing room, which was increased to nearly about 1,500. At 9 o'clock the regiment formed in line. The uniform was a mixture of the Scottish and "regulation." The Glengary bouch and blue cloth coats were set off in handsome contrast with the plaid tartar, the sporran belts and red and white stockings. For new recruits, which composed a large majority of the various companies, the drilling did not approximate to the perfection of the Seventh Regiment. They went through a portion of the manual, and some of their evolutions were applauded by the partial lookers-on. ROBERTSON'S Band furnished the music, and there were two bagpipes to give the national (nasal) twang to the performance. It was late before the company separated.

THE FUNERAL OF MACDONALD.—At noon yesterday the Episcopal funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. WILEY, of Christ's Church, Fifth-avenue, over the remains of ROBERT C. MACDONALD, the murderer of VIRGINIA STEWART, who committed suicide last Monday. The services were conducted in the apartments of Mr. JOHN H. WHITMORE, the Clerk of the City Prison, who resides in the building. Several members of the Board of Supervisors, as well as JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Judge GRANDIN of New-Jersey, the counsel of deceased, and a few others who had manifested an interest in him, were in attendance. The features of the corpse were perfectly natural, and more like those of a sleeping man than those of one who had died a violent death. After the service, Judge GRANDIN took charge of the remains, and they are now on the way to Kentucky.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF UP-TOWN LOTS.—Yesterday and the day previous there were sold by Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, 166 up-town lots. Among the lots were eight on First-avenue, thirty on Avenue A, seventeen on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, thirty-four on One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and eleven on One Hundred and Thirteenth street. The lots on First-avenue brought from $305 to $780, those on Avenue A from $700 to $2,175, and the remaining lots from $300 to $3,500. Altogether the prices were esteemed very low. Some gores and water-rights were sold at the same time—the whole being part of an assigned estate.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW CLERK APPOINTED.—THOMAS A. BANCKER, heretofore implicated with the alleged defalcations in the office of Superintendent of Markets, was removed on Monday by Mr. DELAVAN, City Inspector, and EDWARD SANFORD was appointed in his place. Mr. BANCKER probably did not receive the official notice of his change of position, for on yesterday he sent in his resignation, which, however, was just one day too late. This removal bears on the imputation of guilt conveyed by the reinstatement of Mr. IRVING, after his long suspension, and the silence of the City Inspector as to Mr. BANCKER, until the present official missive reached him.

FUNERAL OF A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COVIL, one of the oldest clergymen of the Methodist denomination in this City, died on Monday, and was buried yesterday. His funeral took place at the Jane-street Methodist Church, and was largely attended. Rev. Messrs. CLIFF, TRAVERSE and EVANS gave addresses. The deceased was buried in Union Cemetery, Williamsburgh. He was born in Maine, his father being Rev. JAMES COVIL, a Methodist clergyman. Dr. COVIL, of the City Prison, was his brother.

PERSONAL.—Among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel is the Landrost Count ROCHUSSEN, of the Netherlands, whose advent in this country gained for him a sudden notoriety in consequence of his enforced ejection from Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, for daring to attend divine service at that Abolitionist synagogue in company with his colored servant.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN ELDRIDGE-STREET—CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

The jury, which for three days have had under consideration the mysterious circumstances in connection with the death of FRANZ GREBEN, a German, who was instantly killed last Sunday morning, by falling from the fifth-story window of the tenement house No. 184 Eldridge-street, yesterday returned a verdict, in which they implicated EMMA DOLT, *alias* Miller, the occupant of the apartment from the window of which the deceased fell, as an accessory to his death. Numerous witnesses were examined, and their testimony developed the following facts: About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the woman was addressed by a drunken man in the Bowery, near Rivington-street, when GREBEN, who was passing by, interfered to protect her from violence, and subsequently he accompanied her home. Soon afterwards the tenants on the same floor heard a violent rapping on the door of the woman's room, but before its cause was ascertained, the attention of some of them was attracted by a crashing of the window-sash, and a man clinging to the sill, struggling to retain his hold, and breaking in his frantic efforts the glass in the window below. Before assistance could be rendered he was either forced from his position by some person inside, or his strength failed, and he fell, meeting an instant death. The accused states that she was in an adjoining apartment procuring a light when the circumstance transpired, and that she can only account for the action of deceased in going to the window by the supposition that he became alarmed at the rapping on the door, and sought to escape or conceal himself in that way. A lad nine years of age, named George Nallinger, residing in the apartment directly over that of the woman, deposed that having been awakened by the noise of the breaking glass, he looked down, and saw the arm of a person who was striking the deceased with a hammer. As all the witnesses were unanimous in giving a very bad character to the woman, Coroner SCHIRMER decided to commit her for the Grand Jury to act in the matter. Deceased was a married man, 27 years of age, and resided with his wife in Fifth-street.

THE HOMICIDE IN AVENUE A.

An inquest was held yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, a man 28 years of age, whose death resulted from a wound in the breast, received on Sunday night during a scuffle between himself and a young carman named EDWIN HODGDON. It appeared from the testimony that CUNNINGHAM, HODGDON, and a number of their companions were standing before the residence of the deceased, No. 314 Avenue A, when the latter objected to a word which HODGDON uttered, and pushed him by the shoulder. HODGDON stepped towards him and put out his hand, when the deceased immediately called out that he was stabbed. The jury returned a verdict charging HODGDON with having inflicted the wound, and he was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner. He stated in his examination that CUNNINGHAM struck him twice without any provocation having been given, and that in the scuffle deceased was stabbed with his own knife.

Police Reports.

AN INTERESTED ADVISER.

In the latter part of last March an Englishman named Richard Vickers arrived in this City, having with him a draft for $484 on the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., which he at first found difficult to exchange for cash, as he had no person to identify him. For that purpose, however, he obtained the presence of one Henry Butler, a stage-starter at the Fulton ferry, at the banking-house, and upon his assurance that Vickers was Vickers, the latter drew $84, leaving a balance of $400 with the bankers. Vickers alleges that a day or so afterwards Butler prevailed upon him to draw the remaining $400 from Duncan, Sherman & Co., and hand it to him for the purpose of depositing it in a Savings Bank, where it would be at interest, but that instead of fulfilling his promise to place it in a bank, he appropriated it to his own use. Butler was arrested, and Justice OSBORNE committed him for examination on a charge of larceny, while Vickers was detained as a witness.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.

A large number of persons have recently been swindled by a notorious woman, known to the Police by the *aliases* of Estelle Proser, Caroline Worthington, Maud Horton, Belle Horton and Mrs. Eckel, who has solicited assistance on the plea of her misfortunes. Her piteous and plausible stories would be generally accompanied with the statement that her valuable jewelry had all been pawned for a trifle, and that it was such a pity that it should be thus sacrificed. A confederate, whom she pretended was the proprietor of a loan office, would then be called, and having exhibited the apparently valuable jewelry, in most instances the money would be advanced, and the person who extricated the poor lady from her troubles, of course after her departure, would soon discover that the articles were pinchbeck. Mrs. Mary Lewis, residing in Houston street, was swindled in this manner to the extent of $55. The police, so far, have not been able to effect the woman's arrest.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

An attempt was made last evening to put in circulation well-engraved counterfeit tens on the Eagle Bank of Boston. Storekeepers were notified of the fact by the police.

Honorably Discharged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you mention in your "Police Intelligence" the arrest of CHARLES HERRING on a charge of picking pockets. The matter having been fully investigated, I was honorably discharged by Justice OSBORN. C. J. HERRING.

Fires.

The fire-bells were twice struck last evening. In the first instance the alarm was caused, between 7 and 8 o'clock, by the ignition of the roof of the school furniture establishment, No. 124 Grove-street, by sparks from the furnace flue, and in the other, a straw bed took fire in the tenement-house rear of No. 28 Trinity-place. The damage in both cases was inconsiderable.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WHOLESALE DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN THE FOURTH WARD—DANGER TO THE CHILDREN—CONDITION OF THE FINANCES, ETC.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN in the Chair, a communication was received from the School officers of the First Ward, to the effect that Ward School No. 29, in Greenwich-street, is totally inadequate for school purposes. The rear building, they say, is in a dilapidated condition, and that the children who congregate in the rear of the School are exposed to great danger from the already tottering walls. They asked that an appropriation of $50,000 be made to build a new school-house, upon a site to be obtained by the purchase of the lease of the rear, and of an adjoining building lot. The communication was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses and Repairs Committee jointly.

A report was adopted, refusing leave to the Fifteenth Ward School officers to extend the wings of School No. 35, on the ground of scarcity of funds.

The Comptroller was directed to place $150,000 to the credit of the Board.

The Finance Committee reported that the amount remaining unexpended under the head of special appropriations, was $32,904 46. The same Committee reported that $150,000 should be appropriated out of the School money for 1860, for the regular expenses of the Department. The report was adopted.

The Board appropriated $68 70 for the mason-work and repairs to Ward School No. 28, in the Twenty-second Ward.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, The the School officers of the several Wards be and they hereby are required to furnish to the Clerk of this Board the names of all teachers employed by them for teaching special subjects in the Ward Schools, the time they are to be occupied, the subjects to be taught and the compensation agreed to be paid them, and that no payment be made to said teachers until this resolution be complied with.

Mr. BENEDICT offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee for the government and management of the Free Academy report to this Board whether it be not practicable and expedient to dispense with the attendance of the students at the Free Academy building for the purpose of study, so that study-rooms may be appropriated to the other purposes of the Academy.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee for the management of the Free Academy report to this board a catalogue of all the students of the Free Academy who actually attended any of the recitations therein during the month of September last, arranged by classes, and also the number of hours per week devoted by each instructor to the actual instruction of the classes or sections of students of the Academy, and also the number of hours devoted by each instructor to sittings in study-rooms during the calendar year 1859.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee for the Management of the Free Academy report to this Board whether it be not practicable and expedient to erect a fire-proof Library building on the lots connected with the Free Academy, fronting on Twenty-second street.

A resolution was offered by Mr. FARR, disapproving of the manner in which the School-teachers in the Fourth Ward had been dismissed by the School Officers of the Ward.

Mr. WARREN, although considering the act of the school officers an outrage upon the teachers, moved to lay the motion on the table, on the ground that the Board could not interfere with the matter. The motion was lost.

Mr. SHINE, of the Fourth Ward, declined to give any reason for their dismissal, although he was sure that any Commissioner who would take the trouble to ask the school officers would be entirely satisfied with their conduct.

Dr. GREGORY desired to know how many teachers had been discharged?

Mr. SHINE said nine; and that the matter had been under consideration for six months.

Mr. BENEDICT did not desire the Board to inquire into the little local matters over which the Board had no control.

Mr. MARRINER moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Mr. TUCKER thought it should be referred, because he feared injustice had been done to the teachers, and he thought the matter should be investigated.

Mr. WARREN was happy to say that the officers of the Fourth Ward, in dismissing the teachers of the Ward, had done what the President and Clerk of the Board should have done before. There was a rule declaring that any teacher refusing to read the Scriptures in the schools should no longer be a teacher. The teachers of the Fourth Ward had refused to read the Bible, and the school-officers of the Ward had dismissed them. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHINE was about to make some additional remarks, amid calls for an extension of time.

Mr. WARREN called Mr. SHINE to order, and while he was stating his point, the clock told 8, and the President declared the Board adjourned, which caused considerable amusement, the object of the call having been to enable the Board to continue the discussion.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

WHO IS CUSTODIAN OF THE MUNICIPAL CASH?

The various City Departments were yesterday pregnant with official dullness. The only topic of conversation was the quarrel of the Chamberlains' and the officials generally seemed to feel a deep personal interest in the possible or probable result of the contest, for a contest is resolved upon by both sides. The cashier of the Artisans' Bank, over which the newly-appointed City Chamberlain presides, was present at the Comptroller's Office yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, but, unfortunately, Mr. WARREN, the Deputy Controller, was absent, having been taken suddenly ill, and in accordance with the recommendations of his physicians, had left the impure air of the City for the pure and bracing air of the Highlands, where it is quite probable he will remain until the early part of the coming week—certainly until the Convention at Chicago has adjourned. Of course, in his absence, nothing official could be transacted, and the "end is not yet." It is suggested, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that pending the legal proceedings which are to ensue, the Mayor shall sign the warrants for the amount now on deposit with Mr. STOUT, leaving the question of tenure of office to the Courts; and that again gives rise to the suggestion, What is to be done with the deposits daily made to the credit of the City? The Mayor has certainly succeeded in effecting a very pretty snarl, and the cutting of this Gordian knot may not be so prompt or so easy as of old. Meanwhile contractors, inspectors, foremen and laborers, who have amounts due to them, are looking on with great interest.

The act under which Mr. STOUT was nominated and confirmed, and which was published in the TIMES yesterday, seems to place the matter beyond a doubt, and the appointment and confirmation of Mr. STOUT impregnable. It is claimed, *per contra*, that he has been removed *for cause*, but the removers seem to have ignored a certain constitutional provision that no officer can be removed except on charges presented, and that the accused shall have a hearing, which has not been accorded to Mr. STOUT. The quarrel, as it stands, is a very pretty one, but tax-payers will be very apt to complain when they find in the tax levy the amount of costs and counsel fees incurred in contesting the claims of the rival Chamberlains.

The Mayor, earnest in his intention to remove Mr. STOUT, and place Mr. PLATT in office, has given directions that all moneys received by the first Marshal for fines and penalties shall be deposited in the Artisans' Bank. This movement on the part of the Mayor only seems to complicate matters, and may lead to the certain and permanent severance of "the circle."

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTMENTS—SANITARY RETURNS—THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT—CRIME IN THE CITY.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held, yesterday, at their office in Broome-street. Mr. ACTON, who supersedes Gen. PILSBURY, and who had on the previous day formally assumed his seat as a member of the Board, was promptly in attendance. The Board was therefore full.

The new member was appointed to the Telegraph Committee. James Connor was made a doorman in Brooklyn. Sergt. Lord submitted the Sanitary report.

On comparing these returns with those sent in from Brooklyn, it would appear that sanitary improvement is as much a necessity in the neighboring city as here.

The quarterly report of the Deputy Superintendent, giving details as to the efficiency and numerical strength of the force, and the number and nature of the arrests that were made for the three months terminating with April, was received, read, accepted and filed. From this document we learn that there are now under Mr. CARPENTER'S orders 26 Sub-inspectors or Captains, 115 Sergeants, 137 patrolmen, 59 doormen, and 18 detailed men—total 1,583 men; that the force lost 3,363½ days during the quarter from sickness, and that there were 14,170 arrests during the quarter, 11,857 being for offences against the person, and 2,312 for offences against property.

Of the offenders against property, there were 1,930 males and 383 females; of the offenders against person, there were 7,949 males and 3,908 females. For intoxication there were 4,525 arrests; for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 1,938. For fighting in the streets, 1,652. For murder, 18; burglary, 119.

The table of the trades and professions of the prisoners shows that 8 actors, 24 artists, 1 alderman, 5 brokers, 9 contractors, 1 Custom-house officer, 11 doctors, 2 editors, 2 gentlemen, 21 lawyers, 9 newsboys, 3 policemen, 3 speculators, 199 merchants, 1 minister, 1 reporter, and 1 student were among the individuals taken into custody. Of the prisoners 7,133 were married, 7,036 were single; 9,853 could read and write, and 4,000 were totally illiterate. The value of property stolen was $28,838 44, of which $14,749 69 were recovered.

The remaining business of the session was, according to the statement of the lower officials—(for under the new *régime* all the meetings of this Board are secret,)—confined to a desultory conversation concerning the future management of affairs both in the Board and in the Department.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COUNTY CLAIMS—COMPLAINTS AND EXPLANATIONS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, in the Chair. The Committee on the claims of the different Counties for the support of aliens made a report, by which it appears that the amount due them is $23,746 26. They recommended that the claim be paid. A communication was received from several citizens of Buffalo asking for the removal of the present incumbent from the office of Commissioner in that city, and recommending the appointment of a Mr. THAYER. It was referred. Capt. CRABTREE reported that the charges preferred against Capt. JONES, of the packet ship *Constitution*, for ill-treating his passengers, had been investigated and found to be unjust.

Mr. RADCLIFF made a personal explanation, denying that he had ever stated (as charged in the *Herald*,) that the Commissioners of Emigration were as corrupt as the late Board of Ten Governors.

The weekly statement showed that the large number of 8,592 alien passengers had arrived during the week, and the total number since January is 27,647. The receipts for commutation of passengers were $18,109 12. The number of inmates in the institutions, 720—the smallest number for several years at the corresponding date. Balance of Commutation Fund, $40,501 66.

Great Trotting Match.

ETHAN ALLEN AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN ON THE UNION COURSE—PATCHEN THE VICTOR.

The match between *Ethan Allen* and *George M. Patchen*, for $2,000, best 3 in 5, in harness, for which sporting men and admirers of fast horses have been so anxiously waiting, transpired yesterday at the Union Course. Early in the day wagons, carriages and vehicles of all kinds began to pass over the Ferry. The special trains were crowded with passengers, and good judges estimated the number inside the inclosure at the time named for the horses to make their appearance at not less than 8 000. The temperature was sufficiently cool to allow the horses to be urged to their greatest speed without distressing them, and the track was in excellent condition.

On Tuesday evening the betting ranged at $100 to $75 on *Ethan Allen* against *Patchen*, and just before the start, $100 to $50 on *Ethan*; after the first heat, *Patchen* had the call by $100 to $50. The horses were both in splendid condition.

THE RACE.

In the first heat, *Ethan Allen* had the track, and at the word both got over the score with a good start, *Ethan* having a slight lead, which he kept to the half-mile post, where a slight brush took place, *Ethan* being half a length in advance. At the three-quarter pole, *Patchen* pushed *Ethan* so hard that the latter broke. He was immediately brought down again, however, *Patchen* leading home a neck in advance, in 2 minutes 25 seconds. He was greeted with loud cheers. The betting here turned in *Patchen's* favor, $100 to $50 being offered on him.

In the second heat, *Patchen* having the pole, came up to the score, and after two false starts got the word. He led from the start, drawing clear by a length. *Eth